



**REPORT**  
on  
**The 5<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Community-  
Based Inclusive Development  
Congress**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
15-17 March 2023**

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## Acronyms

AP-CBID	Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development
APCD	Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability
ASD	Autism Spectrum Syndrome
CBID	Community-Based Inclusive Development
CBR	Community-Based Rehabilitation
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic Health Survey
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Disability Action Council
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DP	Development Partners
DPF	Disabled People's Federation
DWPD	Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities
ID	Intellectual Disability
IOC	International Organising Committee
MA	Multiplying Agent
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
NDSP	National Disability Strategic Plan
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NOC	National Organising Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OPDs	Organisation of Persons with Disabilities
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHG	Self-Help Group
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
WGQ	Washington Group Questions



## Foreword from the National and International Organising Committees



The 5<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress (AP-CBID) with the theme “**Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic through Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID)**”, has been a great opportunity to bring together a variety of stakeholders from our region including government representatives, international organisations, United Nations (UN) agencies, international and local non-government organisations (NGOs), Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), scholars and community workers.

This year, coming together to take stock on progress and challenges in progressing social and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities was of particular significance. During the last three years, direct exchange of experience, discussions and networking were scarce due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions. In the meantime, the pandemic has impacted persons with disabilities hardly along with other groups facing vulnerabilities, putting them more than ever at risk of being left behind.

During the Congress, we have taken the most of the opportunity to learn from one another, to create new partnerships or strengthen existing ones with a view to bring about a more inclusive post pandemic society. All sessions offered real-time opportunities to engage with persons with disabilities and their families, service providers, OPDs, NGOs, civil society organisations (CSOs), local government officials, and UN country officers. We could all witness the vibrant discussions, quality presentations and challenging questions from the audience. As such, the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress has achieved its objective to review best practices and lessons, explore new solutions and create a consensus around future directions. These have been summarised in the Phnom Penh Declaration.

Participants were highly satisfied with the overall programme and logistics arrangements of the Congress and expressed appreciation to the International and National Organizing Committees (IOC and NOC) for providing quality service and individual attention.

The clock is ticking to realise our collective commitments to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CBID therefore has a significant importance in ensuring the inclusion and development of persons with disabilities towards the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other regional international development frameworks.

As NOC and IOC members of the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID, we feel proud of having led and facilitated such an event. We will remain highly committed to the implementation of the Phnom Penh Declaration's recommendations and will continue fostering multi-stakeholders' partnerships to promote solutions driven and owned by communities to progress towards full and equal participation of persons with disabilities.



VONG SAUTH  
Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans and  
Youth Rehabilitation  
and Chairperson of the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID  
Committee



Ghulam Nabi Nizamani  
CBID AP Network Chairman

## Acknowledgment

The Royal Government of Cambodia wishes to extend its heartfelt gratitude to all stakeholders who have contributed directly and indirectly to make the 5th Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress a success. This could not have been accomplished without the great support and inputs of international and national committees' members, as well as international and local organizations, including Community-Based Inclusive Development Asia Pacific Network (CBID AP Network), the Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability (APCD), CBM International, the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) through the Australia Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services (ACCESS), Liliane Foundation, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Asia Foundation, the Fred Hollow Foundation and private sponsors such as Canadia Bank, Sokimex Investment Group Co., Ltd and ACLEDA Bank, who have kindly shared their human resources and provided technical or funding support.

We would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of sessions' chairs, moderators, guest speakers, presenters and all participants who shared their experiences, best practices and lessons learnt in the field of Community-Based Inclusive Development. Profound gratitude also goes to simultaneous interpreters, Cambodian sign language interpreters, artists, the media and the many volunteers who have ensured the Congress was a positive experience for all.

Once again, we are sincerely grateful to all the stakeholders who have worked days and nights with unlimited commitment to successfully organize the Congress.

National Organising Committee  
of the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress



## 1. Background of the Congress

The Asia Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development (AP-CBID) community meets regularly to share its voice, culminate best practices, document innovations, forge new directions, construct strategic alliances, and formulate innovative disability-related services.

The **1<sup>st</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Congress** was held in February 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. The constitution of the Asia-Pacific CBR Network was ratified the same year in a regional council meeting. As the outcome of the Congress, the Bangkok Commitment on “The Promotion of CBR in Asia and the Pacific” was developed. It demonstrated the importance of promoting and strengthening CBR across the continent and in countries to mobilize resources, organize training, and support information exchange.

Building on the momentum of Bangkok, the **2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Pacific CBR Congress** was organized in the Philippines in 2011, with the theme of “CBR: Building Communities for Everyone, Mainstreaming Disabilities in the Development Agenda.” The Manila Statement on Promoting CBR: Building Communities for Everyone Mainstreaming Disability in Development Agenda was adopted simultaneously.

**The 3<sup>rd</sup> AP-CBR 2015**, which took place in Tokyo, Japan, gave further impetus to the cause of inclusion. The theme of the Congress was “Poverty Reduction through Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”. During this conference, attention was directed toward the SDGs, and CBID was recognized as an effective strategy for achieving SDGs.

**The 4<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress 2019** was held in Mongolia, themed “Sustainable Social Development and Economic Growth through CBID”. The Congress aimed to provide a regional platform to exchange lessons learned and good practices on the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities as a means to break the cycle of poverty towards sustainable social development and economic growth.

To further advance progress made during the first four AP-CBID Congresses, **the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress** was dedicated to the theme of “**Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic through CBID**” and took place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from 15 to 17 March 2023. The 5<sup>th</sup> CBID 2023 was presided over by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia. The Congress gathered 1321 participants (520 women) at the opening, 621 participants (270 women) in Day 2, and 674 participants (282 women) in Day 3. Among the noted participants, 289 people (152 women, 21 persons requiring assistance) from 22 countries registered online. The participants discussed about achievements and lessons learnt on intersectoral cooperation, improved social wellbeing and social protection of persons with disabilities, economic opportunities and innovative solutions at time of COVID-19 pandemic.

## 2. Summary of the Congress Proceedings

From 15 to 17 March 2023, the 5<sup>th</sup> Congress was co-hosted by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and the CBID Asia Pacific Network, with up to 1321 participants from 22 countries attending.

The Congress focused on **“Strengthening the Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic through CBID”**.

Sub-themes covered Strengthening collaborations and partnerships among all stakeholders for effective CBID; Promoting social well-being and social protection for persons with disabilities; Promoting economic inclusion of persons with disabilities; and Good practices, Evidence, and Innovations in CBID during and after COVID-19 pandemic.

The opening ceremony started with welcome remarks of H.E. Vong Sauth, Minister for Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) of Cambodia, President of the Disability Action Council (DAC) and NOC. H.E. Minister mentioned key disability data in Cambodia by stressing that according to socio-economic survey 2021, there were more than 870 thousand people with disabilities which is equal to 5.3% of the total Cambodian population. The RGC has determined disability as a priority one among other important works; hence, the RGC has ratified UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and other international instruments and this led to the development of law, policy and other regulations which are aimed at strengthening and promoting the rights and quality of life of Cambodian people with disabilities.

Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Chairman of CBID AP Network, reminded the audience of the background of the AP-CBID Congress and expressed his confidence in the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress to promote and enhance the strong connection among different stakeholders including policy makers, community practitioners, persons with disabilities and volunteers at international, regional, national and community levels.

During his opening remarks, Samdech Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, provided valuable viewpoints regarding the promotion of persons with disabilities in the community and the process of socio-economic development as follows:

- First, all development works including social, economic, political and cultural activities shall be encouraged and promoted the participation of persons with disabilities in the community at the maximum level in order to achieve inclusive development in all aspects of development.
- Second, increasing cooperation among different actors including citizens, governments, development partners and civil societies by encouraging them to share experiences, exchange information technology and practical excellence, and use the good ideas resulting from the three-day discussion in this congress as inputs for further sharpening disability development plans at the community level.
- Third, encouraging more cooperation in organizing specialized skills training and using appropriate techniques for educating persons with disabilities to improve their working capacity to access high-paying jobs as well as to enable persons with disabilities to participate with equal rights in both private and public labour markets.
- Fourth, motivating to continue strengthening the implementation of and expanding CBID with efficient and comprehensive manner, and call for joint participation in the spirit of dynamics of stakeholder system in implementing the Jakarta Declaration on



the Decade of Persons with Disabilities in the Asia-Pacific 2023-2032 for the benefit of persons with disabilities in countries, the region and the world.

H.E. Dr. Tej Bunnag, President of the APCD Foundation, shared his impressions and encouraged participants to “reach out to their fellow delegates so that we leave inspired by our shared values of “community for all” with persons with disabilities as contributors and “agent of change” in society”.

Mr. Joseph Scheuer, UN Resident Coordinator in Cambodia, highlighted the joint efforts of government, regional partners and a range of actors in the Asia-Pacific region to honour the State Parties’ obligations under the United Nations CRPD, a Convention that represents an important shift in the way that the global community viewed persons with disabilities.

There were four plenary sessions, each on one sub-theme, with 12 invited speakers and eight co-chairs from both National Organising Committee (NOC) and International Organising Committee (IOC)—twenty parallel sessions with 80 national and international speakers, 32 posters, and 21 exhibition stands.

The discussions during the three-day Congress focused on seven topics, including Inclusive economic opportunities for persons with disabilities; Disability inclusive social protection as a means to social and financial inclusion; Social participation through community-based initiatives; Supportive environments at the individual, family and community spheres; Aid effectiveness and partnership; Building an effective community-based response to disasters and shocks; and Marginalized groups.

The modalities used for the Congress combined panel presentations during large plenary sessions and smaller group parallel sessions to generate exchange and discussions on key topics. This allowed conference participants to identify cross-disciplinary strategies to advance the role of CBID in the region.

The result of these discussions is captured in the nine recommendation points from the Phnom Penh Declaration with commitments ranging from a call for continuous multi-stakeholders collaboration to ensure people-centred, human rights based and community driven inclusive development, actions at all levels to challenge discrimination and empower persons with disabilities, life cycle inclusive social protection, the continuation of promoting the economic empowerment of women and men with disabilities through the full recognition of their abilities, the continuation of building strong good practices, evidence and innovations to develop policies, access to reliable data, sustaining and strengthening new ways of delivering essential inclusive services, the integration of the diverse voices of persons with disabilities into policies and program design, and the continuous investment on CBID to benefit for all. In the months ahead, the CBID AP Network will help to facilitate the implementation of these commitments, lessons learned and best practices by decision makers and practitioners.

Finally, the delegates were invited to visit Win-Win Memorial Monument and Techo Morodok National Stadium followed by a Gala Dinner on 17 March. It was agreed that the next 6th AP-CBID Congress will be held in Nepal in four years.

The Congress was proceeded according to the programmes as attached in Annex 1.



### 3. Main Points from Discussion by Theme and Sub-Themes

#### **Theme: Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic through CBID**

The main theme of the Congress was discussed during plenary 1, chaired by H.E. Iem Kundy, Secretary of State, MoSVY and Mr. Andreas Zurbrugg, Deputy Ambassador of the Australian Embassy to Cambodia. In introduction to the session, H.E. Kundy shared data from UNESCAP research indicating that the difference in poverty rates between persons with disabilities and the general population can be as high as 20.6 per cent, and that persons with disabilities are two to six times less likely to be employed than those without disabilities. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the situation of persons with disabilities deteriorating. In the same time, additional attention and investment have been directed towards social protection for the most vulnerable groups including those with disabilities.

H.E. Ung Sambath, Deputy Secretary General of DAC, Cambodia, shared “Cambodia’s Experience to Progress Social and Economic Inclusion”. In Cambodia, disability prevalence varies according to surveys (CDHS 2014: 9.5%, Census 2019: 4,9%; CSES 2021: 5,3%). Multisectoral coordination for Disability was established in 19 Line Ministries and 25 provinces. OPDs participate in this coordination mechanism.

Critical progress and policies in Cambodia have included the review of the Disability Law; the implementation and evaluation of the second National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP); the employment of 3,748 persons with disabilities in the public sector and 5,839 in the private sector; the promotion of accessible infrastructure and availability of Cambodian sign language translation on TV channels. In addition, 64,576 persons with disabilities from poor households received COVID-19 cash transfers by Jan 2023.

Discussions during this session also highlighted importance of considering more marginalised types of disabilities, ensuring that voices of children with disabilities are heard and the crucial involvement of OPDs in policies and strategies development.

#### **Sub-Theme 1: Strengthening Collaborations and Partnerships among all Stakeholders for Effective CBID**

This sub-Theme was discussed during first plenary and two parallel sessions (PS 2.3 and 3.4).

Mr Andreas Zurbrugg facilitated the discussion during Plenary 1 and drew participants’ attention to effective collaboration, partnership and meaningful participation as crucial elements to the realisation of sustainable inclusive development at all levels, as reflected in a number of international and regional legal frameworks. Social inclusion remains a priority in the next DFAT strategy and the Australian Government will continue championing inclusion in Cambodia and the region.

Dr. Srinivas Tata, Director of the Social Development Division of UNESCAP in Bangkok, presented the “Direction of the New Asia- Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities and the Outcomes of the 3rd Asia-Pacific Disability Decade”.

Despite significant progress, many targets still need to be fulfilled. Only 24% of persons with disabilities are employed (62% of persons without disability), only 50 % of persons with disabilities access social protection, 0.8% of parliamentarians have disabilities (10 government reported), and 10% of government buildings are accessible.

Asia-Pacific high-level delegates have committed to the Jakarta declaration on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2022 with following priorities: Harmonization of national laws, meaningful participation, universal design-based accessibility, engagement of the private sector, gender responsive life cycle approach to disability inclusion and progress tracking disability inclusive development. Dr. Tata stressed the importance of employment and digital accessibility as well as the need for a whole-of-society approach.

Mr. Luc Pariot, Regional CBID Initiative Advisor Asia, CBM International, shared “CBM Experience in Building the Capacities of OPDs and other key Stakeholders to Enhance the CBID Approach”. CBID is a community-driven people-centred and human rights-based approach, which is multisectoral by nature and requires international and regional networks/alliances and local partnerships.

For instance, the CBM supports the training of CBID trainers by working with Alliance and partnership building with Government stakeholders, CSOs, OPDs, and Development Partners (DPs). Strengthening the capacity of OPDs is critical in 5 key areas for individual support: social protection, transport, assistive technologies, human assistance, and housing. He called for the community support to be strengthened.

While discussing this sub-theme, participants in the plenary sessions reminded of the importance to consult with representative organisations, and take into account the diverse needs of persons with disabilities, including children and elderly. It was suggested to UNESCAP to develop a disability inclusion index, highlighting that 80% of UN Country teams are still not engaging with OPDs.

Other good practices and lessons learnt around collaboration and partnership were discussed during parallel session 2.3 and 3.4:

H.E. Vorn Koy, from the Cambodian DAC, presented “Improvement in the Disability Coordination Mechanisms at Sub-National Levels”. Since their establishments in 2014, provincial DACs in 5 provinces have successfully provided training on disability inclusion, developed annual work plans and provided reports. These mechanisms have for example supported the process of disability allowance and pension scheme for persons with disabilities, the building/renovating of accessible ramps at commune halls, and have facilitated COVID-19 vaccination.

Praveen Kumar Gurunath from VSO presented how “Embedding the Washington Group Questions (WGQ) into the Data Disaggregation Process Using the Measuring Impact for Learning & Empowerment (MILE) Approach” has enabled communities to plan more appropriate and effective interventions such as provision of psychosocial support, assistive devices, home and school modification for physical accessibility, parents/caregivers daily living skills training, personalized social support, learning of braille for blind children, sign language for deaf children, vocational training and career guidance, transitional pathways for



youth with disabilities, etc. A Video on WGQ has been developed and over 200 government school teachers have been trained to use WGQ across three districts in Nepal, ensuring at least 15,000 children's needs are better met.

Shahnaz Parvin and ABM Shamim Ahmed shared results from “Promoting Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities through OPDs” in Bangladesh. Providing capacity development to OPDs on primary screening for disability identification, leadership, advocacy skills for inclusive budget, accessibility, social protection, participatory planning, and awareness on policies has resulted in persons with disabilities receiving a disability allowance, other services, and a more sensitized community, accessibility audits at public venues with community contribution, and local government institutions allocating budget for disability.

Having OPDs playing a vital role in the community requires extensive capacity-building program to make them a community resource/change agent and can bring significant achievement toward the effective and sustainable inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Prakash Wagle presented on behalf of Shaurabh Sharma how “Multistakeholder’s Partnership in the Education Sector” brought sustainable results in Nepal. The piloting of an early screening tool involving teachers, government database, local service providers and medical professionals, in collaboration with OPDs helped improving reading outcomes for Nepali children with disabilities in grades 1–3. It was noted that partnership with local governments was essential for sustainability and that increased functional collaboration between health and education systems with the engagement of OPDs could improve early screening and referral.

Furthermore, Glenn Tek-ing Muñoz presented the “Impact of Unconditional Cash Subsidy as COVID-19 Response for Persons with Disabilities”, and Mohammad Rezaul Alam and Zakia Rahman talked about influencing the Government to develop a five-year-inclusive, economic inclusion strategy.

## **Sub-Theme 2: Promoting Social Wellbeing and Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities**

This sub-Theme was discussed during second plenary and five parallel sessions (Sessions 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.2, 3.5 and 4.1)

H.E. Dr. Chan Narith, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finances, and General Secretary of National Social Protection Council of Cambodia (NSPC), introduced the topic of “Disability Inclusive Social Protection as a Means to Social and Economic Inclusion” by reminding that social protection plays a key role in achieving sustainable development, promoting social justice and realizing the human right to social security for all. It is a crucial element of national development strategies to reduce poverty and vulnerability across the life cycle and it supports inclusive and sustainable growth.

H.E. Chhour Sopannha, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia in charge as the Director General for National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF), MoSVY, Cambodia, presented “Promoting Disability Inclusive Social Protection Policies” and key features of the Cambodian social assistance schemes and benefits for persons with disabilities. Over 60,000 persons with disabilities are registered and receive social assistance funds. Support to persons with



disabilities is managed within the framework of poor households' identification process and registration by the commune, and fund transferred via Wing Bank.

Ms. Lieve Sabbe, Programme Specialist on Children with Disabilities, UNICEF in Bangkok, emphasized the disability related costs that result in persons with disabilities having to spend more to acquire the same standard of living as persons without disabilities. For example, a study from the Philippines showed that a child with disability needs an expenditure that is 40 to 80% higher than other children. To address this situation, a comprehensive approach is required that combines, cash transfer, in-kind support, access to specialized services such as assistive devices and rehabilitation and access to inclusive services (healthcare, livelihood/employment/vocational training, housing, water sanitation, energy, and public transport). Adequacy and coverage of social protection remain low. The identification of children with disabilities is critical and CBID can be a natural complement to social protection schemes to provide comprehensive support.

Mr. Sann Ratana, Director of Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities (DWPD), MoSVY, Cambodia shared "Good Practices and Lessons for a Meaningful Engagement of OPDs in Disability Assessment Process" in Cambodia.

A new human rights-based disability identification progress has been introduced in Cambodia with assessment now available on demand at commune level, and grievance procedure established. Engaging community-based OPDs in assessment process resulted in persons with disabilities becoming more informed of social assistance plans, schemes, and benefits, and ultimately accessing these.

Various good practices and learning were shared and discussed during parallel sessions:

Karla Maria Henson from the Philippines shared the "Experience of OPD led Advocacy to Influence the Disability Allowance Bill". Cross disability approach and utilising technology was crucial to ensure meaningful participation of OPDs and to maximize both reach and impact (accessible format) of the advocacy campaign through social media, as well as maintaining relationship with networks and legislators.

Farjana Reza shared "Situation Analysis of Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh", including identifying policy gaps and scopes for improvement demonstrating the importance to consider life-cycle approach and to ensure accessibility, availability of support services, and reasonable accommodation for meaningful participation and inclusion.

Anne Rouve Khiev presented the Cambodian experience of "Enhancing the Evidence Base and Supporting Opportunities for Stakeholder Dialogue to Inform Inclusive Social Protection Policies in Cambodia", resulting in an increased awareness on disability among social protection stakeholders, better understanding of social protection among OPDs and improved access to social assistance benefits for persons with disabilities. The life-cycle approach and additional costs related to disability are crucial points to consider when formulating inclusive social protection policies.

Orn Chanthorn further explored "The Role of OPDs at the Community Level", contributing notably to more effective implementation of poverty targeting and disability identification processes. The personal commitment of OPDs leaders is instrumental in producing practical and sustainable results and deserves full recognition of their role by social protection policymakers and operators.



In plenary session 4.2, Mak Monika also shared “Persons with Disabilities Perspective on Social Protection in Cambodia”. Through a combination of policy dialogues and a qualitative study involving 12 OPDs, it was found that social protection schemes were beneficial to persons with disabilities and that engagement between OPDs and local authorities eased access to disability cards, IDPoor card and social assistance benefits. However, OPDs noted that there were some risks and limitations in the design of the benefits, that could be accounted for in future designs. For example, beneficiaries should be assessed on an individual rather than household basis and benefits should also be at individual level rather than household level. It is crucial that voices of persons with disabilities is heard at local and national level when designing and implementing social protection policies.

The topic “Social Participation through Community-Based Initiatives” was discussed in separate parallel sessions.

Several presentations focused on access to quality rehabilitation services:

Good practice and challenges in building quality rehabilitation services in Cambodia were shared with Kheng Sisary presenting the history and challenges of the “Prosthetic and Orthotic Training at the Department of Prosthesis and Orthosis (DPO) in Cambodia”, and Rajib DAKUA discussing “Barriers and Levers to the Use of Telerehabilitation in Low and Middle-Income Countries, including Cambodia”. A survey conducted with 27 professionals and 71 beneficiaries showed that 94% (of professionals) considered the usefulness of telerehabilitation, and 43% (of the beneficiaries) found the provision of telerehabilitation as the same or better than face to face services. However, there are also limitations, including a need for more human resources, technological difficulties, and organization.

Additionally, “Community-Based Physical Therapy Services and Healthcare Tele-delivery Service during COVID-19 pandemic in Thailand”, was presented by Pakaratee Chaiyawat. The project was implemented as a community-based approach, providing home and remote health care. It is easy to access anywhere and for everyone. The project asked people such as village volunteers (young generation) who know how to do and use technology to teach the senior people.

Hideyuki Saito and Heam Hoeung shared results from comparing situation in Japan and Cambodia on the “Role of Physical Therapy in Community-Based Settings: Hospital, Health Center, and Caring Service”.

A number of presentations also drew attention to more neglected forms of disabilities as well as women and children with disabilities:

Dalin Mong presented results of a “Situational Analysis for Persons with Autism in Cambodia”, showing the still limited support from both sub-national and national levels despite good Government's commitment. Awareness of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is still low among the population. Medical assistance, education, as well as opportunities for vocational training and employment are limited, especially in rural areas. It is recommended to develop policies, raise awareness and competence building in the education and health sector, employment and vocational training.

Mrs. Sok Dearozet presented “Developing Resources and Tools for people with ASD and their Family”. This app will help rehabilitation and community workers facilitate the improvement of quality of life of children with disabilities.



Taslina Akter further drew attention to “Protecting Mental Well-Being of the Person with Disabilities through Peer Responder Support”. Many barriers to inclusion of persons with disabilities such as isolation, movement and integration in society, further exacerbated during the pandemic. Peer responders are persons with disabilities who have the interest and capacity to provide support to vulnerable groups in connection with the government’s initiatives. They can contribute to inclusion at the community level. There is a need for long term capacity building intervention for the peer responders and support for traveling costs and training.

A study on “Care-Giving and Care-Seeking Behaviour for Persons with Communication Disability within Cambodian Communities”, presented by Net Chenda, demonstrated limited awareness and misunderstanding on cause and possible ways to support persons with communication difficulties. Developing public health responses is recommended to educate community members about child and adult with communication disabilities. This includes building skills of community leaders, parents, educators, and health professionals to help support child and adult communication disabilities.

Yoshimi Matsuzaki shared results of “A Home Study Support, “Manakiki Foster Plan,” Sponsored by Members of Communities”, to address issues faced by children with disabilities during the pandemic. Manakiki involves university students who want to be teachers in the future to support the children. Learning interaction between university students and children with disabilities helped to counter the learning crisis.

Shibu George shared experience from India about “Promoting Inclusive Development in Tribal Location”, where 30% of persons with disabilities received disability certificates. Social mobilization of persons with disabilities in inclusive self-help groups (SHGs), OPDs, and Disabled People Federations (DPF) improved their self-confidence and access to social entitlement. OPDs worked closely with the local Government, however frequent changes in government officials are a challenge.

Alexandra Gartrell shared results of a qualitative study on “Women with Disabilities Access to Rehabilitation Services in Cambodia”. Existing barriers to access services present at the individual, social and systemic levels. Individual support can be provided by investing in self-advocacy and empowerment programs for women with disabilities. Social environment can be improved by growing family and community awareness of their responsibility as a duty-bearers. System-level support includes strengthening the referral pathway, rehabilitation centres’ workplace, linking centres to psychologic, economic and social support and social protection.

Finally, several presentations highlighted capacity building of CBID stakeholders and role of community volunteers:

This included learning about “Co-designing, Teaching, and Evaluating a Competency-Based CBID Course in India”, as presented by Lindsey Gale. This initiative developed a new CBID training course, composed of three units of competency: inclusive community development, assessment and intervention, and professional behavior and reflective practice.

Eko Harsono, from Indonesia presented how “Legalized Self-Help Group for Persons With Psychosocial Disabilities can be a Bridge for Recovery, Self-Acceptance, Family Acceptance and Psychosocial Rehabilitation Within Community”. Self-help groups have helped to tackle stigma by assisting families in caring for persons with psychosocial disabilities and



encouraging them to become active and getting access to identity card and health facilities. Once legalised, they can become community social institutions with more credibility.

Solia Mince Muzir introduced the “Involvement of Multiplying Agents (MAs) in Early Case Detection of Leprosy in Indonesia”, through a 2-year project within 25 villages. 133 MAs (community leaders, religious leaders, health cadres, teachers, women and youth group leaders, and persons affected by Leprosy) were trained, 279 awareness-raising activities conducted, and 52 referrals made by MA. Key learning was around recruitment of MAs, capacity building for health workers, and stakeholder advocacy.

“Stakeholder Reflections on Collaborative Community Needs Assessment and Program Designing for Inclusive Education in the Philippines” were shared by Jay Allen B. Villon, highlighting human rights approach and inclusiveness as critical elements. Survey, group discussion, stakeholder engagement like parents and teachers, and stakeholder reflection worked best to identify the need and identify sustainable and locally owned actions.

### **Sub-Theme 3: Promoting Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities**

This sub-theme was discussed in Plenary Three and through four parallel sessions (PS 1.1, 2.1, 3.1 and 4.2)

Ms. Chea Bopha, Program Coordinator, PPCIL, Cambodia, shared her organisation’s experience in promoting “Persons with Disabilities’ Entrepreneurship”, through an employment model in processing products and promoting agriproducts in Phnom Penh. Despite achievements, she highlighted existing challenges such as the high requirements from companies, inadequate workplace, limited access to information, lack of encouragement from family, and frequent move in and out of workplace. Better links with the private and public sector to increase work opportunities is important.

Mr. Yeun Vanna, Social Inclusion Advisor, ICRC Cambodia, shared another good practice to “Improve the Household Resilience and Dignity of Persons with Disability by Increasing their Incomes through Skill Training, Employment, Access to Micro Credit and Small Business Implementation”. Access to information and training on small business operation and other processes like procurement skill, accounting and business administration, helped to ensure sustainable business. Skill/vocational training is provided in close network with the university and vocational training centres with scholarships and accommodation options. This support requires collaboration across multiple public and non-government stakeholders. Peer visits have also been useful to encourage persons with disabilities. Lessons learned include the need to access higher education, emotional support, and access to skilled job, rather than labour job.

Mr. Watcharapol Chuengcharoen, APCD, presented Thailand experience in “Promoting Disability-Inclusive Business”. – There is high potential benefit of disability-inclusive business to support persons with disabilities to lead independent lives. It is recommended that the government include economic and social inclusion into the government’s training program. Lessons include the importance to select the right people, and to define accurately what skill and commitment the person has.

Other good practices were explored during parallel sessions.





Prakash Wagle, introduced “Economic Independence through CBID in India”, an inclusive livelihood project forming and supporting community-based organizations of farmers, providing capacity building, networking with the government, supporting the development of business plans, and supporting business initiatives.

Multi-sectoral intervention and the involvement of multiple stakeholders, particularly the government is required and livelihood activities can only be sustainable if people are ready to invest, take risks, and make a profit. It is recommended to strengthen linkages with banks and financial institutions, strengthen the market linkages, diversify the product range and improve financial management capacity.

Makmur Bakery and Muhammad Aditya Setiawan shared an “Actual Reflection of Community-Based and Inclusive Business Approach in Purworejo District of Central Java”. The approach included setting up groups of persons with disabilities, capacity building on self-confidence, organizational development, and advocacy skills. A crucial element was to empower them to connect with stakeholders and convince private sectors to assist persons with disabilities by providing jobs, securing the industry around them, and helping mobilize existing resources to support them as much as possible.

Ms. Alison Thornburn shared “Experience, Lessons, and Challenges from a Joint Project by Good Return and Chamroeun Microfinance plc in Cambodia, to Empower Persons with Disabilities through Financial Education and Access to Finance”. Barriers for persons with disabilities to access financial services include limited digital accessibility, information, physical accessibility, and social or attitudinal. To address these issues problems, the project worked to increase consumer awareness and financial empowerment and provided access to a tailored loan for persons with disabilities and/or household members. The project then increased the partnership OPDs, focused on mainstreaming access to finance, promoted access to finance across the sector and carried out cross-sector engagement.

David Curtis further introduced “The Agri-Lab Experience in Cambodia”, to improve inclusiveness of agriculture. The approach includes engaging relevant stakeholders to analyse the problems, then create an idea for the solution. First, they worked with farmers with disabilities, focusing on everyday work challenges. Then design a process to address the issues, using a participatory design process. This co-creation process, fostered strong ownership. This approach is also experienced in Mozambique, Malawi, and Burkina Faso. The fundamental principles of the solutions are equalizing power relations, democratic practices, situation-based actions, mutual learning, empathy, inclusion, person-centered, not technology-centered, safety, and social empowerment.

Experience from Laos in “Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in CBID through the Livelihood Training” was presented by Kosuke Mineshima & Bounphaxay Ensandhauo. The project supported self-groups, mushroom cultivation training, bike repairing training, and goat raising training, as well as improved accessibility to public facilities and capacity building to promote a disability-inclusive society.

Thuy Nguyen presented an “Action Research Initiative to Empower Young Adults with Disabilities through a Youth-led Research on their Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR)”.

Another Cambodian experience was presented by Virak Kheng to “Support Access to Economic Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities”. Employment forums were established and conducted at national/provincial levels where 65 companies and factories



have been engaged. Job coach model was used to improve 'employment readiness' of both employer and employee with disabilities. A comprehensive approach with multi-stakeholder engagement to support pathways to employment such as vocational and technical education will enhance the employment opportunities for persons with disabilities

R.Dasarath shared findings of a study on "Effectiveness of Self-Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh, India". Training on leadership development for OPDs particularly women leaders with disabilities would help to empower women with disabilities to take leadership role in OPDs.

Kapil Neupane also shared experience with "Self-Help Groups and Cooperatives in Nepal'. Self-help group model has been used to support livelihood training, saving credit scheme and seed money grant. 64 SHGs were converted into 16 cooperatives. Post implementation assessments showed good economic performance and sustainability of the cooperatives. Most of the SHGs have a clear plan for future cooperative development. However, participation of women in cooperative leadership should be strengthened.

Ranilo Sorongon introduced "Determinants of Employability of Persons with Down Syndrome". These include personal motivation, interests and preferences, abilities and qualifications, health and/or medical issues, overall level of functioning, accommodations needed and behaviour. It requires a whole of society support in multiple aspects from individual to family and systems level to improve the employability of persons with Down syndrome. Interventions include self-confidence and skill building, family education and empowerment, assessment, program planning and curriculum, organizational engagement, employer awareness, advocacy, and work and business opportunities.

"International Collaboration between the United States and Southeast Asia on Implementing Job Coaching to Promote Inclusive Disability Employment in Southeast Asia", was presented by Kevin Cook. Job coaching support helps persons with disabilities prepare themselves for access to work. Job coaching transforms employer perception of disability employment over time. Job coaching is a successful strategy to help people with disabilities find and maintain employment. In the US job coaching is provided by government. The question of sustainability of job coaching when provided by NGOs was discussed.

#### **Sub-Theme 4: Good practices, Evidence and Innovations in CBID during and after COVID-19 pandemic**

This sub-them was discussed in Plenary 4 and in parallel sessions (PS 2.4 and 5.4)

Additionally, "Supporting Environment at Individual, Family and Community Spheres" was discussed in parallel sessions 1.4, 3.3, 5.2 and 5.3, and the "Focus on Marginalised Groups" was discussed in parallel sessions 4.3, 4.4 and 5.1)

At the 4<sup>th</sup> plenary, Mr Tokyo Bak, Country Manager, The Fred Hollows Foundation, Cambodia, presented findings of a "Situational Analysis on Gender Equity and Disability Inclusion on Eye Health and Cross Sectoral Collaboration for Equitable Eye Health Services". Women face eye problems more than men. They accessed services in hospitals more than health centers. Barriers to access services are costs, accessibility, transportation, family support, quality, and the treatment by the staff. Recommendations include cross-

sectoral collaboration, equipping health centres with essential screening and eye care capacities, engaging family members to support women with disabilities, conducting community outreach, and raising awareness.

Dr. Hisao Chiba, Senior Consultant on Disability and Development presented “Midterm Outcome of Job Coach Employment Support Service, in Collaboration with Government, Private Companies and NGOs in Mongolia”. The project provided job coaches for all types of disabilities; subsidies and job matching. The connection between companies and persons with disabilities is weak because companies do not have knowledge and experience in disability.

Mr. Phan Chinda, Deputy Director General of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning, Cambodia shared learning from “Integrating Washington Group Short Set of Questions (WGQ) in Population Census and National Surveys”. The WGQs, were introduced in CDHS in 2014, Census 2019 and CDHS 2021. Accurate disability data collection is an issue. The training of enumerators is crucial and the questions needed to be asked properly. As a result, disability data is underreported.

During parallel sessions, a number of presentations explored good practice in “Building an effective community-based response to disasters and shocks”, including COVID-19 pandemic:

Mohammad Rezaul Alam presented “Using Inclusive Targeting Criteria in the Selection of Beneficiaries for COVID-19 Response Program”, 1281 beneficiaries received cash support in three different instalments. 427 people with disabilities were included in the program. OPDs were actively involved in the process. Inclusive criteria include home standard, disability status, and any chronic disease. The targeting tool was created by CBM and customized to the COVID-19 environment. Another helpful practice is to transfer funds through Self-Help Groups, which are critical to managing and tracking cash.

Ramdas Shivhare shared findings from a “Study of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Visually Impaired People in India and the Path-Showing Role of OPD”. According to an Indian study, COVID-19 affected those with visual impairment. The study included 20 visually challenged people. They require particular care/attention to gain access to and use essential utilities, food, and prominent healthcare facilities. They face difficulties in areas such as psychology/medical counselling, accessing hospital/medical services, and the delivery of basic medicine kits and dry grains (ration). Such study can help plan disaster management and public health emergencies and inform inclusive policies.

Dr. Jegannathan Bhoomikumar introduced “Harnessing Health Technology to Provide Webinars and Teleconsultations to Strengthen Community-Based Healthcare during the COVID-19 Epidemic in Cambodia”. The study conducted by Caritas-CCAMH, confirmed the importance of online service supply. All participants in the Focus Group Discussion agreed that Internet services were the best option. HealthTele application was developed and has been introduced to parents and children. They are, however, not fully involved in the investigation.

“Engagement of Persons with Disabilities in COVID-19 Response”, was further discussed by Syed Abdus Salam. Twin track approach combined capacity building for people with disabilities and interventions provided by services providers. This was a fantastic opportunity to show that people with disabilities can contribute to their community and society if they are empowered by expanding their skills and knowledge.

Roksana Hoque explored the "Challenges & Coping Strategies of Parents, Children & Adolescents with Disabilities, during COVID-19 in Bangladesh". Mobility restriction created a range of difficulties and challenges for both the parents and children, adolescents with disabilities.

Praveen Kumar Gurunath called for "Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in COVID-19 Response Interventions". Persons with disabilities are more likely to be left behind during emergencies. Strengthened communities' resilience in preparing for and responding to shocks should take a disability-inclusive approach. This includes identifying vulnerable people during emergencies and providing information in an accessible format including all persons with disabilities. Awareness should be raised on the rise of violence for girls and women with disabilities during emergencies.

Deepthi N. Shanbhag introduced a "Community Based Digital inclusion "E-Punarchethana" to Reach Out to Persons with Disabilities during COVID-19 Pandemic in Rural Bangalore". The 'E-Punarchethan' was started in 2020 to create an electronic data and geo-tagging of persons with disability in Bangalore, Karnataka in India. The initiative used two comprehensive health management information systems, such as a Hospital based Electronic Health Record for rural health centre and Community Based Data Collection Tool for rural community. As a result, 6550 of households were surveyed and 27446 of the population was reached. The survey has received different results on age, gender, types of disability, income, education, and more. Geo-tagging persons with disabilities helped track of people with disabilities' locations during the pandemic. The recommendation is that operational research should be conducted as a multicentric study with the use of technology, and digital technology can be used in sustainable improvements of rehabilitation services at individual, service provision, and macro level.

Watcharapol Chuengcharoen drew attention to Improving Self-Reliance of Thai Self-Advocates with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) and their Families during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic". The team utilized Triangle Collaboration Strategy (TCS) to support and empower individuals with ID for them to have a healthy and independent living environment and conducted online meetings with selected participants with ID every month. As a result, the participants had overcome the difficulties in finding foods and achieved self-independence.

Gamilla Gay Avena explained how the "Integration of a Mobile Application for Telerehabilitation could Support CBID Implementation". Based on a pilot implementation targeting 250 individuals accessing telerehabilitation services, a review assessed its impact on increasing the delivery of rehabilitation services and assistive technologies in target sites. The potential of digital technologies to facilitate access to health and rehabilitation services was confirmed and recommended. Integrating these strategies within the CBID implementing framework is essential to maximize the support for persons with disabilities.

Shiela May Inmenzo Aggarao & Benjamin Bernardino introduced CBM work to "Strengthen Capacity of CBID Actors Utilizing Online Platform and involving Trainers with Disabilities". As a result, hundreds of CBM staff and partners were trained worldwide. The number of trainers with disabilities involved in the CBID training increased, and the accessibility of the online platforms and gender balance in our works were also improved. It was recommended that online and in-person are valuable and appreciated ways of delivering CBID training. The online platform can be interactive and participatory, allowing more profound engagement with the topic and extended interaction with the trainers and participants. Having trainers



with disabilities as an integral part of the training team improves the credibility/authenticity of the training. Trainers with disabilities should be involved from the beginning of the process.

Four parallel sessions looked into experience in “Progressing supportive environments at individual, family and community spheres”:

Mrs Sok Derozet shared learning on “Family Support for Parents Burdened by Caregiving to Children with ASD & ID”. Autism is increasing globally but the support is inadequate leading to family members having to drop out from their work services which may in turn results in divorce and family breakdown. Parents of children with ASD and ID face increased stress, mental and physical health problems compared with other parents. A significant number of parents of children with ASD and ID were found with anxiety and stress, social dysfunction, and severe depression. They need continuing support.

Maricar Centeno presented “Perspectives of Parents, Caregivers, and Guardians on the Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of Children and Youth with Disabilities”. Many people had limited knowledge of SRH needs of children and youth with disabilities. Parents and caregivers expressed the desire to increase their knowledge through training. It is important to support children and youth to know their rights and boundary to protect themselves from abuse.

Bina Kumari shared another example of using “Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of Adults and Children with Disabilities to Progress Inclusion”, including accessing disability cards, accessing essential services and/or enrolling children with disabilities in their community schools. Parents are encouraged to bring children when having meetings among SHG to able them socialized.

Florian C. De Jesus insisted on “Empowering Families and Parents Organization in Advocating for the Rights of Children with Disabilities”. Having a family member with a disability affects the whole family system, including its economic, socio-emotional, and spiritual life. Parent organizations can advocate for promoting the rights of children with disabilities and be active partners in local government. Parents and other family members must be groomed as leaders, advocates, trainers, and peer counselors.

Tamirkhuu Narangerel shared a case study to understand the current state of “Inclusive Design and Accessibility of the Built Environment” for people with disabilities through engagement with policy industry and community stakeholders in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The findings showed some remaining barriers for persons with disabilities to participate in the community due to limited awareness of the public and policymakers and the lack of participation of persons with disabilities in city planning. Construction Law and accessibility standards in Mongolia have been developed, but these standards are not yet well implemented.

Tumenbayar Batdulam presented “Findings of the Assessment on the Social and Environmental Accessibility for Persons with Visual and Hearing Impairments”. One hundred public constructions, public transport services and media were audited. The finding identified 96% facilities had no accessible information board for people with hearing loss, 93% had no alarm /light/ system during a disaster situation, 95% had no sign language translation on TV, and 85% no visual sign in the elevator. The study made sixty recommendations to improve legal regulation and enforcement, make public building environments accessible, improve public transport services, increase access to media, make health and education services accessible, and make employment and social welfare services accessible.



Mr Chor Rada, from HI in Cambodia shared findings of the study on Access to Infrastructure and Public Transport for Persons with Disabilities Cambodia, using the Journey Access Tool (JAT). Challenges found from the research include not accessible bus stop in areas which have high rate of persons with disabilities and poverty, limited space and physical infrastructure of the bus stop, lack of security, lack of accessibility for onboarding, limited accommodation and space in the bus and discrimination from bus driver. Recommendations include improve accessibility, safety and comfort of both the bus and the bus stop, and raise awareness of bus drivers and other employees on disability rights. Establish more bus routes in the areas where persons with disabilities live.

“Community Based Mental Health Advocacy as an Effort to Encourage Affirmative Mental Health Policies in Indonesia”, was presented by Siswaningtyas Tri Nugraheni. CBID approach can be used to address barriers faced by persons with psychosocial disabilities to access relevant services. Primary Health Care facilities and network can identify mental health cases as well as perform promotive and preventive measures regarding mental health. Data collection process should be participatory, transparent, and accountable and mental health education and campaigns can target stakeholders, communities, and educational organizations.

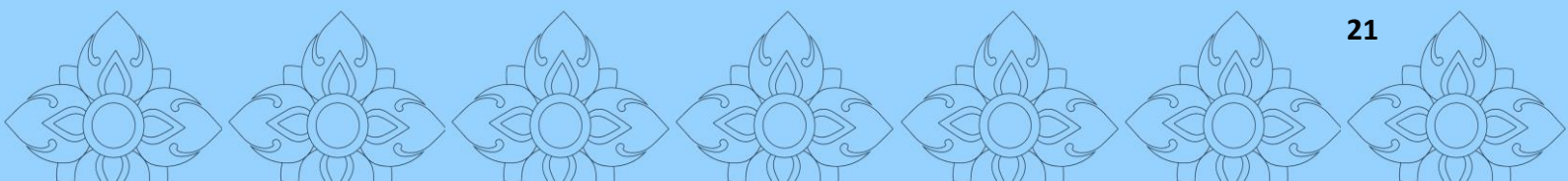
Hisayuki Inaba presented the “Let’s Collaborate” Card Game for Inclusive Society in Japan, developed by the Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities (JSRPD). It involves council of social welfare, hospital, school and social workers and is based on the CBR Matrix. It identifies priority needs (stage 1) and comprehensive support system (stage 2). Around 70 percent of respondents believed this card game is just right for them. Participants reported getting a better understanding about how much people need support. It should be localized to reflect the circumstance of each country.

Cao Ting Guo presented “Inclusive and innovative Measure to promote the all-round Development and Common prosperity of persons with Disabilities in Shenzhen, China”, including providing grants to persons with disability to have jobs and start businesses and improving access to rehabilitation and care service system for children with disabilities by applying ‘Internet+’ and ‘Innovative assistive technology’.

The attention was drawn to “Most marginalized groups” during three parallel sessions;

Hun Sreynak made a powerful call to “Enabling Women with Disabilities to Become Leaders for Change through Building a Strong Women with Disability Leadership Network in Cambodia”. The purpose of the project was to build capacity of women leaders with disabilities, build peer support, enhance networking, exposure, and empowered them to promote their voice. 75 women with disabilities benefitted from the capacity building and most of them can advocate at the local level, implement their project, and meet regularly to share their experience and knowledge. Women with disabilities are empowered to advocate for their rights and participate. Meanwhile, men with disabilities are encouraged to involve in the project. Local Authorities always are engaged in the project.

Jhonny Barrameda shared the “Perceptions and Experiences of NGOs supporting CBID in the implementation of Sexual and Reproductive Health Initiatives for Children and Youth with Disabilities in the Philippines”. The common perception of SRHR is that these topics are taboo and not usually discussed in public. The lack of sex education in children is one of the key challenges in promoting SRHR. Parents and guardians are often unaware of the SRHR needs of children and youth with disabilities. Families did not discuss SRHR concerns



because they believe that SRHR should only be addressed when their children are already adults. At the same time, the lack of information specific to children and youth with disabilities on SRHR and the inaccessibility of SRHR services and materials remain concerns. It was recommended to develop more robust advocacy to raise awareness regarding the SRHR needs of children and youth with disabilities.

Run Vireak demonstrated that “Empowering OPDs through Systematic and Ongoing Coaching and Mentoring on Disability Inclusion is Fostering and Practicing Meaningful Engagement”. In this work, OPDs Co-facilitate a Co-creation process to generate positive non discriminative norms and social changes. OPDs meaningfully represent their constituencies and hold duty bearers to account professionally and diplomatically. They can share convincing lived experience to policy makers. Meaningful Engagement is not a one-way process - it involves commitment and effort on both sides (right holder and duty bearer). Meaningful Engagement should neither be tokenistic (OPDs are consulted, but others make final decisions) nor non-participatory (decisions taken by others, and OPDs are asked to support them).

“Assessing Telerehabilitation Acceptance and Readiness among Older Adults with Hypertension in Communities in Rizal and Laguna”, was introduced by Christian Rey D Rimando. The results involved most people accepting the idea of Tele-Rehab, 78.7% willing to learn how to use Tele-Rehab. Younger persons have better access to the internet rather than older ones. There are many challenges in implementing tele-rehab in remote areas. Factors are due to high exposure to unhealthy habits.

Ms. Clarrissa Fanoga Fetesio spoke about “Strengthening Sexual and Reproductive Health and Right Initiatives within the CBID Framework”. It is crucial to identify the 10-rapport building blocks of the training package for different stakeholders; the participants will learn about the social and emotional changes after puberty; she recommends that strengthening the SRHR is crucial to empower persons with disabilities to make decisions for their own sexual and reproductive needs.

Jesslyn Lim & Hanako presented “Accessible COVID-19 Information for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities using Easy English”. EASY English is created to interpret the data for people with disabilities to understand the content or so-call accessible information quickly. Easy English uses bullet points and signs for the reader to identify and understand the content quickly. Ms. Hanako mentioned people with disabilities should be given the right to access all information in their way.

Ms. Bo Rany introduced the “Transdiagnostic Model, an Essential Strategy for Early Intervention for Children with Neurodevelopmental Disorders in Cambodia”. The approach looks at the role of children and youth and parents. Parents are part of the group in practice, together with the children. Parents can also bring home the activities. The new model of intervention shows the importance of the engagement of the children in the process of intervention. Including qualified professionals is also a significant element in carry out the intervention effectively. This intervention is still new to Cambodia, making it hard for the family to understand this methodology.

Divya Goyal presented her research on “Gender Responsive Inclusion in Social Protection: Towards an Intersectional Framework for Disability Inclusive Development”. The research aims to synthesize evidence on the gendered pattern of the disability and poverty intersection and to develop a framework for incorporating gender into disability-inclusive



social protection systems. Women with disabilities are inadequately targeted by disability-specific social protection programs and programs targeted for women.

Dr. Ngoun Chanpheaktra, Mr. John William Ames promoted the use of screening tools “Cambodian Developmental Milestone Assessment tool (CDMAT) and Community-Based Developmental Milestones Assessment Tool (CB-DMAT)” to identify children with Developmental Delays and Disabilities in Cambodia. CDMAT consists of 129 age-norms achievement milestones in four functional domains for children up to six years old. To support the CD-DMAT process, community members participate in the screening process. A peer support group for families of children experiencing developmental delay enables them to share their experiences to understand each other better.





## 4. The Phnom Penh Declaration

### PHNOM PENH DECLARATION ON The 5<sup>TH</sup> ASIA-PACIFIC COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS

The 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress 2023 was held on 15-17 March 2023 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia with the theme “**Strengthening social and economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic through Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID)**”.

Demonstrating the high commitment of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia for empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, the Congress was presided over by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Honourable President of the Disability Action Council (DAC).

The purpose of the congress was to exchange lessons and good practices, strengthen collaboration among participants from Asian-Pacific countries, discuss emerging issues and identify future direction for more effective CBID practices in the post COVID-19 context.

**WE**, the representatives of governments, Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), UN agencies, international and local non-governmental organisations, development partners and the private sector from 22 countries, in total 350 delegates, participated in this Congress. Our special gratitude goes to the organisers – the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), the DAC, the CBID Asia-Pacific Network and all partners in making this Congress successful.

**WE** acknowledge the renewed commitment made by Asia-Pacific high-level delegates to progress the disability inclusion agenda through the Jakarta Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2023-2032.

During the three days of the Congress we have highlighted best practices, evidence and innovations to progress inclusiveness of a number of sectors. Additionally, we have discussed promoting social wellbeing, social protection, economic empowerment and community support services and systems for Persons with Disabilities. Apart from that we have considered suitable collaborations and partnerships among all stakeholders for effective CBID. Alongside success stories, inspiring experiences and achievements, we have identified some remaining challenges and new emerging priorities that can guide our work in the coming years.

The following consensus was derived from the discussions that took place during the course of the three days of the Congress with the overall aim of CBID being recognised as an effective strategy for achieving inclusive societies and contributing to the realization of the objectives of UNCRPD and SDGs:

1. Effective inclusive development requires the effort of all relevant sectors and enhanced collaboration between government and non-government entities, civil society organizations, OPDs and the private sector. We will continue to create regional opportunities to learn from each other. We need to complete the shift towards a people centred, human-rights based, and community driven approach to enable inclusive development on the ground.
2. In order to ensure adequate and sustainable impact, our strategies for social inclusion and wellbeing should target individual, family, community, system and policy

spheres. We should continue to challenge discriminatory attitudes and combine specific empowerment measures targeted at Persons with Disabilities with a larger commitment to mainstream disability in all areas.

3. Life cycle inclusive social protection should take into account the additional cost of disability. OPDs capacity building and meaningful engagement to implement adequate and right-based disability identification and social protection systems is essential. CBID can bring the community support that is required to complement government led social protection programs.
4. We need to continue promoting economic empowerment of women and men with disabilities by recognizing fully their potential and ensuring equitable access to vocational training, job coaching, financial literacy and services, entrepreneurship, and inclusive business. Effective approaches to economic empowerment are the ones that involve OPDs in all stages and promote learning by doing approach.
5. We need to continue building strong good practices, evidence and innovations to develop policies that address priorities identified by Persons with Disabilities and we need to build strong monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure that policies translate into impact on people's lives.
6. Access to reliable data should be prioritised, including through the use of internationally comparable disability questions in surveys.
7. We need to sustain and strengthen new ways of delivering essential inclusive services at local level such as tele health and tele rehab that proved effective in maintaining service availability at time of COVID-19 pandemic. We will use all available digital solutions to channel information effectively to reach the outreached.
8. Voices of Persons with Disabilities in their diversity need to be heard and reflected in all policies, sector strategies, recovery plans to ensure that no one is left behind. These voices need to reflect diverse needs of children, youth, women and men with disabilities. Persons with Disabilities and their organizations should be equipped and supported with relevant knowledge, building legal capacity, technical skills and resources to take part meaningfully in decision making. This includes Persons with Disabilities being supported to embark in digital transformation.
9. We recognize that investing in CBID will benefit not only to Persons with cross Disabilities, but it will open doors for marginalized groups and the rapidly growing older population.

Our discussions in the last three days have further convinced us of the relevance of the CBID approach. Because CBID initiatives are defined, implemented and owned by the community, these contain better chances to be person-centred, rights-based, sustainable and contextualized, and hence more effective to make the right real for Persons with Disabilities.

CBID Asia Pacific Network agreed that the 6th Asia Pacific CBID Congress will be hosted by Nepal in 2027.

Presented and unanimously adopted at the 5th Asia-Pacific CBID Congress, in this Seventeenth March Two Thousand Twenty-Three.



## Annexes

1. Detailed program
2. Summary participants information (countries and number of people)
3. Opening remarks
4. NOC and IOC committee members
5. Photos



## Annex 1-Detailed program

<b>Color Code</b>	Plenary	Yellow
	Parallel	Orange
	Poster Presentation	Purple
	Health break	Green
	Registration, Lunch, Side event, exhibition	Grey
	Closing	Blue

### Program Activities:

Time	Proposed agenda	Presenter/ Facilitator	Location
<b>Pre-Event on 14 March 2023</b>			
9:00 - 17:00	Onsite registration	NOC Secretariate	At Lobby area
13:00 - 16:00 (180mins)	Pre-event on Disability Equality Training (DET)	APCD/JICA	Room Nakry
<b>Day 1 (15 March 2023)</b>			
6:30 - 7:30 (1hour)	Arrival and COVID-19 Rapid Test and Registration of participants	CBID Secretariat	Lobby and Front of Grand Ballroom
7:30 – 8:30	Arrival of Honorable guests	CBID Secretariat	Grand Ballroom
8:30 - 9:30 (60mins)	<b>Opening ceremony:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National anthem</li> <li>- Welcome remarks – By <b>H.E. Vong Sauth</b>, Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation of Cambodia (MoSVY) and President of the Disability Action Council</li> <li>- Remarks – <b>By Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani</b>, Chairman of AP CBID Network</li> <li>- Opening Speech – <b>By Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen</b>, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of</li> </ul>	CBID Secretariat	Grand Ballroom

	Cambodia and Honorable President of Disability Action Council		
9:30 - 10:00 (30mins)	Health-break	Sokha Hotel	Front of Grand Ballroom
10:00-10:30 (30mins)	<p><b>Statements by Development Partners and Regional Disability Networks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impression remarks – <b>By H.E. Dr. Tej Bunnag</b>, APCD President</li> <li>- Remarks – <b>By Mr. Joseph Scheuer</b>, UN Resident Coordinator to Cambodia and Video Statement by Disability Special Rapporteur</li> </ul>	CBID Secretariat	Grand Ballroom
10:30 - 12:00 (90mins)	<p><b>Plenary - P1</b>  <b>Theme:</b> Strengthening social and economic empowerment of persons with disabilities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic through CBID: Intervention about Disability in Cambodia – <b>By H.E. Ung Sambath</b>, Deputy Secretary General of Disability Action Council (DAC), Cambodia  <b>Sub-Theme:</b> Strengthening Collaborations and Partnerships among all Stakeholders for Effective CBID with the interventions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The direction of the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities and the outcome of the 3rd AP disability decade – <b>By Dr. Srinivas Tata</b>, Director of the Social Development Division of UNESCAP in Bangkok</li> <li>- Capacity building and technical advisory support to Organisations of Persons with Disabilities and other key stakeholders to enhance CBID approach - <b>By Mr. Luc Pariot</b>, Regional Community Based Inclusive Development (CBID) Initiative Advisor Asia, CBM International.</li> </ul>	<p>Session Co-Chair: <b>H.E. IEM Kundy</b>, Secretary of State of MoSVY</p> <p>Session Co-Chair: <b>Mr. Andreas Zurbrugg</b>, Deputy Ambassador of the Australia Embassy to Cambodia</p>	Grand Ballroom
12:00 - 13:30 (90mins)	Lunch break	Sokha Hotel	Sokha Hotel Restaurant
	<b>Side-event</b> – Present key findings on “Accessibility and Disability Inclusion on the Public Transport System in Phnom Penh” and	Moderator: <b>Mr. Chor Rada</b> , Program Manager of HI	Room: Nakry

	Conduct a brief dialogue on the relevant policy recommendations to take forward – By <b>Dr. Sann Socheata</b> , Program Director of The Asia Foundation (TAF)		
13:30 - 14:00 (30mins)	Posters presentation	Responsible poster presenters	Front of Grand Ballroom
14:00 - 15:30 (90mins)	<b>Parallel Session (Small Groups) – PS1</b>		
	<b>PS 1.1</b> - Inclusive economic opportunities for person with disabilities, focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing Poverty through CBID in India, <b>By Prakash Wagle</b></li> <li>CBID for persons with disabilities, <b>By Carmen Reyes Zubiaga</b></li> <li>Uplift the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities through income-generating activities, <b>By Shamim Reja</b></li> <li>Makmur Bakery; an Actual Reflection of Community Based and Inclusive Business Approach in Purworejo District of Central Java, <b>By Muhammad Aditya Setiawan</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Sann Ratana</b> , MoSVY	Room: Grand Ballroom
	<b>PS 1.2</b> - Disability Inclusive Social protection as a mean to social and economic inclusion, focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing of OPD-led policy advocacy strategies in developing and campaigning for disability-inclusive social protection: The Philippine Disability Support Allowance Bill, <b>By Karla Maria Henson</b></li> <li>Situation analysis of social protection for persons with disabilities in Bangladesh: identifying policy gaps and scopes for improvement; <b>By Farjana Reza</b></li> <li>Enhancing the evidence base and supporting opportunities for stakeholder dialogue to inform inclusive social protection policies in Cambodia, <b>By Anne Rouve Khiev</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Ms. Meas Mao</b> , UNDP	Room: Malisrouth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation of Persons with Disabilities' roles contributing to inclusive social protection good practice at community level, <b>By Orn Chanthorn</b></li> </ul>		
	<p><b>PS 1.3</b> - Social participation through community-based initiatives, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-designing, Teaching, and Evaluating a Competency-Based CBID Course in India, <b>By Lindsey Gale</b></li> <li>• Prosthetic and Orthotic Training at Department of Prosthesis and Orthosis (DPO) in Cambodia, <b>By Kheng Sisary</b></li> <li>• Barriers and levers to the use of tele-rehabilitation in low and middle-income countries in Cambodia, <b>By Rajib DAKUA</b></li> <li>• Involvement of Multiplying Agents (MAs) in early case detection of leprosy: A community-based intervention in Indonesia, <b>By Solia Mince Muzir</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Song Sit</b> , UNDP	Room: Nakry
	<p><b>PS 1.4</b> - Supportive environments at individual, family and community spheres, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive design and accessibility of the built environment in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, <b>By Tamirkhuu Narangerel</b></li> <li>• Perspectives of parents, caregivers, and guardians on the sexual and reproductive health needs of children and youth with disabilities, <b>By Maricar Centeno</b></li> <li>• Including the Excluded: Disability Inclusion through SHGs of adult and children with disabilities, <b>By Bina Kumari</b></li> <li>• Empowering Families and Parents Organization in Advocating For the Rights of Children with Disability, <b>By Florian C. De Jesus</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Mey Samith</b> , PPCIL	Room: Kravan
15:30 - 16:00 (30mins)	Health-break	Sokha Hotel	Front of Grand Ballroom
16:00 - 17:30 (90mins)	<b>Parallel Session (Small Groups) - PS2</b>		
	<p><b>PS 2.1</b> - Inclusive economic opportunities for person with disabilities, focus on:</p>	Moderator: <b>Ms. Mak Monika</b> , CDPO	Room: Grand Ballroom

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowering persons with disabilities through financial education and access to finance: Experience, lessons and challenges from a joint project by Good Return and Chamroeun Microfinance plc in Cambodia, <b>By Alison Turnbull</b></li> <li>• Inclusive agriculture - the Agri-lab experience in Cambodia, <b>By David Curtis</b></li> <li>• Bounphaxay ENSANDHAUO - Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in CBID through the livelihood training in Oudomxay province, Laos, <b>By Kosuke Mineshima &amp; Bounphaxay ENSANDHAUO</b></li> <li>• Disability Inclusion Facilitators (DIFs): Change makers for Inclusion, <b>By Nusrat Ireen</b></li> </ul>		
	<p><b>PS 2.2</b> - Social participation through community-based initiatives, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing resources and tools for people with Autism Spectrum Disorder and their family, <b>By Léa Guignard</b></li> <li>• Learn for Life, <b>By Farida Yesmin</b></li> <li>• Social participation of Organisation of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in Bangladesh through community-based initiatives under District Inclusive Eye Care Programme (DIECP) Of Sightsavers, <b>By Mohammad Rofiqul Islam</b></li> <li>• Role of physical therapy in Community-based settings: Hospital, Health Center, and Caring service in Japan and Cambodia, <b>By Hideyuki SAITO &amp; Hoeung Heam</b></li> </ul>	<p>Moderator: <b>Mr. Ranil Sorongon,</b> NORFIL</p>	<p>Room: Malisrouth</p>
	<p><b>PS 2.3</b> - Aid effectiveness and partnerships, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of the disability coordination mechanisms to address the needs of persons with disabilities at sub-national levels, <b>By HE. Vorn Koy</b></li> <li>• Embedding the Washington Group Questions into the Data Disaggregation Process Using the Measuring Impact for</li> </ul>	<p>Moderator: <b>Mr. Connor Floyd,</b> the Australian Emabassy to Cambodia</p>	<p>Room: Kravan</p>



	<p>Learning &amp; Empowerment (MILE) Approach, <b>By Praveen Kumar Gurunath</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting social inclusion of Persons with Disabilities through OPD, <b>By Shahanaz</b> Parvin, ABM Shamim Ahmed</li> <li>Multi-stakeholders' partnership of education sector to effective aid for inclusive and sustainable development in Nepal, <b>By Shaurabh Sharma</b></li> </ul>		
	<p><b>PS 2.4</b> - Building effective community-based response to disasters and shocks, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COVID-19 response programme: selection of beneficiaries using inclusive targeting criteria, <b>By Mohammad Rezaul Alam</b></li> <li>A Study of the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Visually Impaired People in India and the Path-Showing Role of OPD, <b>By Ramdas Shivhare</b></li> <li>COVID-19 adaptation, Harnessing health technology to provide webinars and teleconsultations to strengthen community-based, <b>By Dr. Jegannathan Bhoomikumar</b></li> <li>Engagement of Persons with Disabilities in COVID-19 Response, <b>By Syed Abdus Salam</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Bak Tokyo</b> , FHF	Room: Nakry
<b>The end of Day 1 and Announcement for Day 2</b>			
<b>Day 2 on 16 March 2023</b>			
7:30 - 8:30 (60mins)	Registration	CBID Secretariat	In front of Grand Ballroom
8:30 - 10:00 (90mins)	<p><b>Plenary - P2</b> <b>Sub-Theme:</b> Promoting Social Wellbeing and Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting disability inclusiveness social protection policies - By <b>H.E. Chhour Sopanna</b>, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia in charge as the Director General for National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF), MoSVY, Cambodia</li> <li>Empowering Children with Disabilities and Families through Social Protection and Care</li> </ul>	Session Co-chair: <b>H.E. Dr. Chan Narith</b> , Secretary General of the National Social Protection Council and Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Economy and Finance	Grand Ballroom

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By <b>Ms. Lieve Sabbe</b>, Programme specialist on children with disabilities, UNICEF in Bangkok</li> <li>- Involvement of Persons with disabilities in Disability Identification - By <b>Mr. Sann Ratana</b>, Director of Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities (DWPD), MoSVY, Cambodia</li> </ul>	Session Co-Chair: <b>Ms. Anne Rouve-Khiev</b> , Team Leader, ACCESS Program	
10:00 - 10:30 (30mins)	Health-break	Sokha Hotel	Front of Grand Ballroom
10:30 - 12:00 (90mins)	<b>Parallel Session - PS3</b>		
	<p><b>PS 3.1</b> - Inclusive economic opportunities for person with disabilities, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Access to Economic Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities, <b>By Thanh Thuy Nguyen</b></li> <li>• THRIVING TOGETHER: Empowering youth with disabilities in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era, <b>By Melanie Ruiz</b></li> <li>• Supporting Access to Economic Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities, <b>By Virak Kheng</b></li> <li>• Effectiveness of SHGs, Facilitated by Rural Development Trust, <b>By R.Dasarath</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Luc Pariot</b> , CBM International	Room: Grand Ballroom
	<p><b>PS 3.2</b> - Social participation through community-based initiatives, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting mental well-being of the person with disabilities through Peer responder support, <b>By Taslima Akter</b></li> <li>• Collaborative Community Needs Assessment and Program Designing for Inclusive Education: Stakeholder Reflections, <b>By Jay Allen B. Villon</b></li> <li>• A home study support, “Manakiki foster plan,” sponsored by members of communities, <b>By Yoshimi Matsuzaki</b></li> <li>• Situational Analysis for Persons with Autism in Cambodia, a bilateral partnership research, <b>By Dalin Mong</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Srey Vanthou</b> , DAC/ACCESS	Room: Malisrout
	<p><b>PS 3.3</b> - Supportive environments at individual, family and community spheres, focus on:</p>	Moderator:	Room: Kravan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Findings of the assessment on social and the environmental accessibility for persons with visual and hearing, <b>By Tumenbayar Batdulam</b></li> <li>Integration of a mobile application for telerehabilitation in supporting community-based inclusive development implementation, <b>By Gamilla Gay Avena</b></li> <li>Community Based Mental Health Advocacy as an Effort to Encourage Affirmative Mental Health Policies in Indonesia, <b>By Siswaningtyas Tri Nugraheni</b></li> <li>Strengthen capacity of CBID actors utilizing online platform and involving trainers with disabilities, <b>By Shiela May Inmenzo Aggarao &amp; Benjamin Bernardino</b></li> </ul>	<b>Dr. Khim Keovathanak, ACCESS</b>	
	<p><b>PS 3.4-</b> Aid effectiveness and partnerships, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of Unconditional Cash Subsidy as COVID-19 Response for Persons with Disabilities, <b>By Glenn Tek-ing Muñoz</b></li> <li>Policy advocacy for disability inclusive development planning, <b>By Mohammad Rezaul Alam and Zakia Rahman</b></li> </ul> <p><b>PS 3.5</b> - Disability Inclusive Social protection as a mean to social and economic inclusion, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing of OPD-led policy advocacy strategies in developing and campaigning for disability-inclusive social protection: The Philippine Disability Support Allowance Bill, <b>By Karla Maria Henson</b></li> <li>Promoting Inclusive Development – a CBID Strategy in Tribal Location, <b>By Shibu George</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Ms. Noor Yasmin Abdul Karim, CBR Network, Malaysia</b>	Room: Nakry
12:00 - 13:30 (90mins)	Lunch	Sokha Hotel	Sokha hotel Restaurant
	<b>Side-event 2</b> – Enhancing the evidence base and supporting opportunities for stakeholder dialogue to inform inclusive social protection policies in Cambodia	<b>Ms. Anne Rouve Khiev, ACCESS</b>	Room: Nakry

	<p>1. <b>H.E. Dr. Chan Narith</b>, Secretary General of the National Social Protection Council and Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>2. <b>Mr. Sann Ratana</b>, Director of Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>3. <b>Ms. Erna Ribar</b>, Chief of Social Policy and Public Financing for Children, UNICEF</p>		
13:30 - 15:00 (90mins)	<p><b>Plenary -P3</b> - Promoting Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persons with disabilities' entrepreneurship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By <b>Ms. Chea Bopha</b>, Program Coordinator, PPCIL, Cambodia</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Improve the household resilience and dignity of persons with disability by increasing their incomes through skill training, employment, access to micro credit and small business implementation – By <b>Mr. Yeun Vanna</b>, Social Inclusion Advisor, ICRC Cambodia</li> <li>- Promoting disability-inclusive business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– By <b>Mr. Watcharapol Chuengcharoen</b>, APCD, Thailand</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Session Co-Chair: <b>Mr. Mey Samit</b>, Director of PPCIL</p> <p>Session Co-Chair: <b>Ms. Noor Yasmin Abdul Karim</b>, CBR Network, Malaysia</p>	Grand Ballroom
15:00 - 15:30 (30mins)	Health-break	Sokha Hotel	Front of Grand Ballroom
15:30 - 17:00 (90mins)	<p><b>Parallel Session - PS4</b></p> <p><b>PS 4.1</b> - Social participation through community-based initiatives, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based Physical Therapy Services and Healthcare Tele-delivery Service to inclusion during COVID-19 pandemic in Thailand, <b>By Pakaratee Chaiyawat</b></li> <li>• Legalized Self-Help Group for Persons With Psychosocial Disabilities as a Bridge for Recovery, Self-Acceptance, Family Acceptance and Psychosocial Rehabilitation Within Community, <b>By Eko Harsono</b></li> <li>• Women with disabilities access to rehabilitation services in Cambodia, <b>By Alexandra Gartrell</b></li> </ul>		
		Moderator: <b>Mr. Song Sit</b> ,UNPD	Room: Grand Ballroom

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Care-giving and care-seeking behaviour for persons with communication disability within Cambodian communities, <b>By Net Chenda</b></li> </ul>		
	<p><b>PS 4.2</b> - Inclusive economic opportunities for person with disabilities, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Assessment of Self-Help Groups Post-Implementation in Three Districts of Nepal, <b>By Kapil Neupane</b></li> <li>Determinants of employability of persons with Down Syndrome, <b>By Ranilo Sorongon</b></li> <li>International Collaboration between the United States and Southeast Asia on Implementing Job Coaching to Promote Inclusive Disability Employment in Southeast Asia, <b>By Kevin Cook</b></li> <li>Their words: Empowering Cambodians with disabilities through social protection in Cambodia, <b>By Mak Monika</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Ms. Anne Rouve Khiev</b> , ACCESS	Room: Malisrouth
	<p><b>PS 4.3</b> - Marginalized groups, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling women with disability to become leaders for change - Building a strong Women with Disability Leadership Network, <b>By Hun Sreynak</b></li> <li>Perceptions and experiences of NGOs supporting CBID in the implementation of sexual and reproductive health initiatives for children and youth with disabilities in the Philippines, <b>By Jhonny Barrameda</b></li> <li>Empowering Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) through systematic and ongoing coaching and mentoring on Disability Inclusion is fostering and practicing Meaningful Engagement, <b>By Run Vireak replaced Lun Borithy</b></li> <li>Assessing telerehabilitation acceptance and readiness among older adults with hypertension in communities in Rizal and Laguna, <b>By Christian Rey D Rimando</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Dr. Khim Keo Vathanak</b> , ACCESS	Room: Kravan
	<p><b>PS 4.4</b> - Marginalized groups, focus on:</p>	Moderator:	Room: Nakry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combating online gender-based violence against women with disabilities, <b>By Do Thi Huyen</b></li> <li>Strengthening sexual and reproductive health and right initiatives within the CBID framework, <b>By Clarrissa Fanoga Fetesio</b></li> <li>Accessible COVID-19 information for persons with intellectual disabilities using Easy English, <b>By Jesslyn Lim &amp; Hanako</b></li> <li>Transdiagnostic model, -an essential strategy for early intervention for children with neurodevelopmental disorders in Cambodia, A protocol for study, <b>By Bo Rany</b></li> </ul>	<b>Ms. Kheng Sisary</b> , Exceed Worldwide	
<b>The end of Day 2 and Announcement for Day 3</b>			
<b>Day 3 on 17 March 2023</b>			
7:30 - 8:30 (60mins)	Registration	CBID Secretariat	At Lobby and front of Grand Ballroom
8:30 - 10:00 (90mins)	<p><b>Plenary - P4</b> <b>Sub-Theme:</b> Good practices, Evidence and Innovations in CBID during and after COVID-19 Pandemic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Situational Analysis on Gender Equity and Disability Inclusion on Eye Health and Cross Sectoral Collaboration for Equitable Eye Health Services – By <b>Mr. Tokyo Bak</b>, Country Manager, The Fred Hollows Foundation, Cambodia</li> <li>Midterm Outcome of Job Coach Employment Support Service, in collaboration with Government, Private Companies and NGOs in Mongolia – By <b>Dr. Hisao Chiba</b>, Senior Consultant on Disability and Development</li> <li>Integrated Washington Group Short Set of Questions in population census and national surveys – <b>By Mr. Phan Chinda</b>, Deputy Director General of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning, Cambodia</li> </ul>	<p>Session Co-Chair: <b>Ms. Kheng Sisary</b>, Country Director of Exceed Worldwide</p> <p>Session Co-Chair: <b>Mr. Somchai Rungsilp</b>, Manager of Community Development Department, APCD</p>	Grand Ballroom
10:00 - 10:20 (20mins)	Health Break	Sokha Hotel	Front of Grand Ballroom

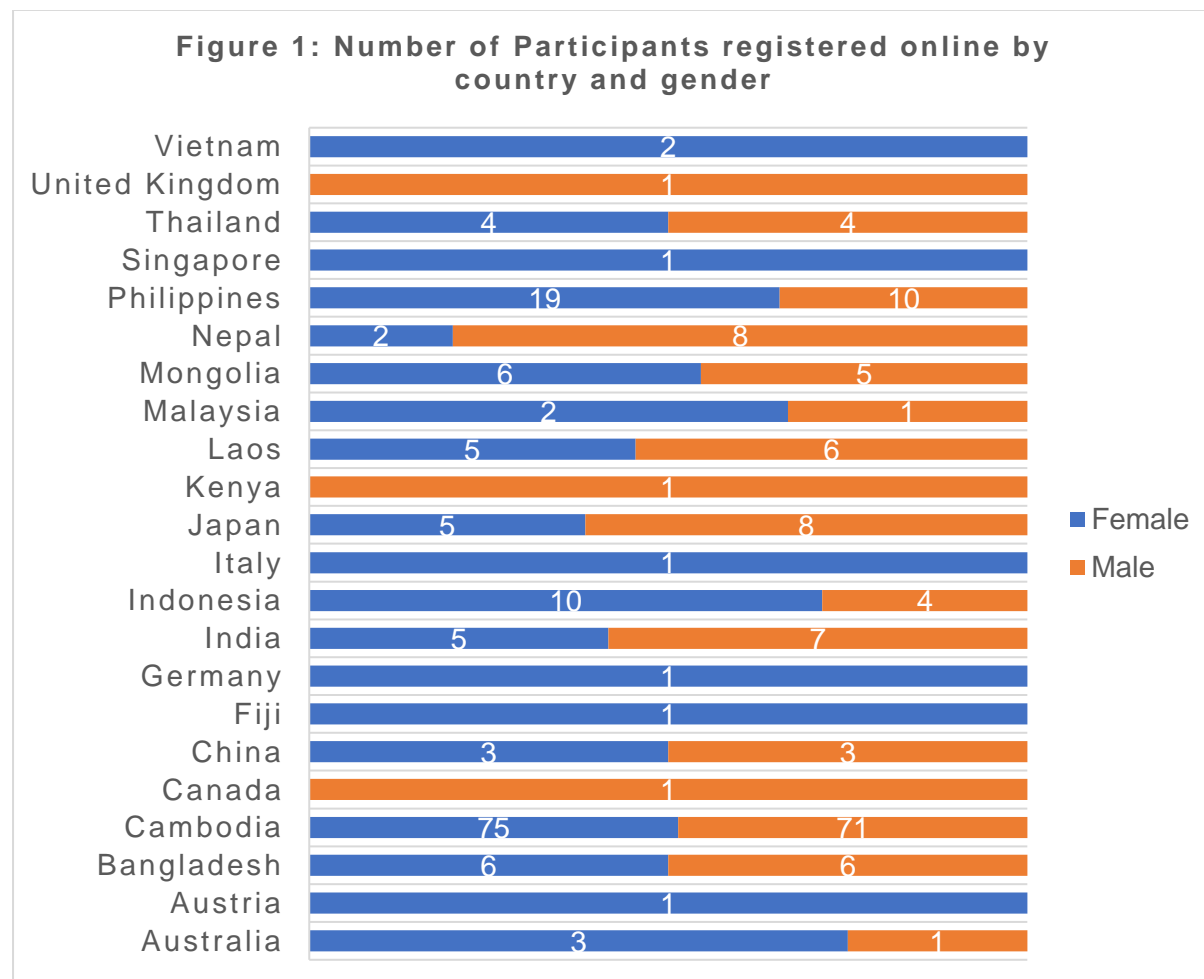
10:20 - 11:05 (45mins)	<b>Parallel Session - PS5</b>		
	<p><b>PS 5.1 – Marginalized groups, focus on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Responsive Inclusion in Social Protection: Towards an intersectional Framework for Disability Inclusive Development, <b>By Divya Goyal</b></li> <li>• Promoting the use of screening tool “Cambodian Developmental Milestone Assessment tool (cDMAT) and Community-Based Developmental Milestones Assessment Tool (CB-DMAT)” to identify children with Developmental Delays and Disabilities in Cambodia, <b>By Dr Ngoun Chanpheaktra, Mr. John William Ames</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Ms. Kheng Sisary,</b> Exceed Worldwide	Room: Grand Ballroom
	<p><b>PS 5.2 - Supportive environments at individual, family and community spheres, focus on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and verification of the effectiveness of a CBID education program – case study of the “Let’s Collaborate” card game for inclusive society in Japan, <b>By Hisayuki INABA</b></li> <li>• Access to infrastructure and public transport for persons with disabilities Cambodia, <b>By Chor Rada</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Yoeng Rithy,</b> HI	Room: Malisrouth
<p><b>PS 5.3 - Supportive environments at individual, family and community spheres, focus on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reaching Out to Persons with Disability during Covid- 19 Pandemic in Rural Bangalore using “e-punarchethana” – A Community Based Digital Inclusion, <b>By Deepthi N. Shanbhag</b></li> <li>• Improving Self-Reliance of Thai Self-Advocates with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) and their Families during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic, <b>By Watcharapol</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Ms. Noor Yasmin Abdul Karim,</b> CBR Network, Malaysia	Room: Kravan	

	<p><b>PS 5.4 - Building effective community-based response to disasters and shocks, focus on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family support for parents burdened by caregiving to children with ASD &amp; ID, <b>By Sok Dearozet</b></li> <li>• Exploring the challenges &amp; coping strategies of parents, children &amp; adolescents with disabilities, during covid-19 in Bangladesh, <b>By Roksana Hoque</b></li> <li>• Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in COVID-19 Response Interventions, <b>By Praveen Kumar Gurunath</b></li> </ul>	Moderator: <b>Mr. Luc Pariot</b> , CBM International	Room: Nakry
11:05 - 12:05 (60mins)	<p><b>Closing and the coming 6<sup>th</sup> AP CBID Congress:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conclusion of Congress - By <b>H.E. Sem Sokha</b>, Secretary of State of MoSVY</li> <li>- Remarks and announcement of Congress Declaration and organisation of the next 6<sup>th</sup> AP CBID Congress - By <b>Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani</b>, AP CBID Network Chairman</li> <li>- Remarks of the host country on the next 6th AP CBID Congress - By <b>Mr. Prakash Wagle</b>, CBM representative on behalf of the delegation of Nepal.</li> <li>- Closing remarks and handover to the next host country – By <b>H.E. Vong Sauth</b>, Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation of Cambodia and President of the Disability Action Council</li> </ul>	CBID Secretariat	Grand Ballroom
12:05 - 13:30 (85mins)	Lunch	Sokha hotel	Sokha hotel Restaurant
13:30 - 15:00 (90mins)	Phnom Penh tour to Win-Win National Palace	CBID Secretariat	Win-Win national palace
15:00 - 17:00 (120mins)	Visiting Morodok Techo National Stadium	CBID Secretariat	Morodok Techo National Stadium
17:00 - 18:00 (60mins)	Free Time		
18:00 - 21:00 (180mins)	Gala dinner	Sokha Hotel	Sokha Hotel



## Annex 2: Summary Participants Information

289 people registered for the CBID (152 females) from 22 countries (Figure 1). Out of 289 registered participants, 21 people (12 women) confirmed that they required personal assistants to support their full engagement with the event.



## Annex 3-Opening Remarks



Unofficial Translation

**Speech**  
**of**  
**Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister**  
**Of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Honorary President of the Disability Action Council**  
**delivered at the Opening Ceremony of the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive**  
**Development (AP-CBID) Congress**  
**Phnom Penh, 15 March, 2023**

- ***Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, Ladies and Gentlemen,***
- ***Dear Brothers and Sisters with Disabilities,***

Today I am delighted to attend the opening ceremony of the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development (AP-CBID) congress under the theme of “Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic through Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID)”.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to people with disabilities and stakeholders who have devoted their time and resources to attend this meaningful congress. The purpose of the congress is to combat discrimination and promote the rights of persons with disabilities by providing an opportunity for stakeholders to meet, discuss, share experiences, and jointly address emerging challenges in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to develop a plan of action for future implementation.

In the meantime, I would like to appeal to the national and international community to continue working together in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals focused on People with Disabilities, United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), and Incheon Strategy to “Make the Rights Real” for People with Disabilities. In fact, taking into account the welfare of persons with disabilities, the Royal Government of Cambodia has set a quota of up to 2% for recruiting persons with disabilities to work in public sector in alignment with the Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Cambodia. In addition, the private sector is especially encouraged to recruit persons with disabilities; this contribute to the livelihood improvement

of persons with disabilities and increase opportunities for them to contribute to the socio-economic development.

Currently, public health, economic, social and geopolitical challenges have been seriously affecting the lives of the general population, in particular people with disabilities and other vulnerable population. As the crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic has not yet ended, the emergence of superpowers' rivalries has eroded world order, severely undermining the internationally recognized theocracy. To address these global challenges, mutual respect and trust, respecting the UN Charter and Principles, and enhancing the implementation of international mechanisms should be the effective solution.

Regarding the war, Cambodia has enough bitter experiences that can be documented as history book; and of course, "War Cannot End with War". In this sense, only conflict resolution by peaceful conversation, negotiation and consultation that can achieve a lasting peace. At the same time, we must all recognize that peace is more crucial than anything else, because peace is the prerequisite and provides opportunities for all national development and the promotion of human rights, especially the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Jakarta Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities 2023-2032 aimed to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities and to fully participate with equal rights in a society with dignity and inclusion.

Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities is essential for enabling people with disabilities to practice the same rights as people without disabilities, including the right to education, healthcare, justice services, and equal participation in social activities, religions, sports, art and politics. Improving and developing the physical accessibility infrastructure, public transport, knowledge, information and communication in the digital age are also essential to promoting the sustainable participation of people with disabilities. Therefore, strengthening the disability sector at present means to jointly increase the hopes of people with disabilities; to empower and promote rights and freedoms, dignity of people with disabilities; and to increase the positive virtuous thinking for people with disabilities in line with the slogan of the Sustainable Development Goals: "Leave No One Behind."

### ***Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, Ladies and Gentlement,***

For contributing to the promotion of community inclusion for people with disabilities and in the process to maximize socio-economic development, I would like to encourage and provide some viewpoints as follows:

- First, all development works including social, economic, political and cultural activities shall be encouraged and promoted the participation of persons with



disabilities in the community at the maximum level in order to achieve inclusive development in term of all aspects and stakeholders.

- Second, increasing cooperation among different actors including citizens, governments, development partners, and civil societies by encouraging them to share experiences, exchange information technology and practical excellence, and use the good ideas resulting from the three-day discussion in this congress as inputs for further sharpening disability development plans at the community level.
- Third, I would like to encourage to increase cooperation in organizing specialized skills training and using appropriate techniques for educating persons with disabilities to improve their working capacity to access high-paying jobs as well as to enable persons with disabilities to participate with equal rights in both private and public labour markets.
- Fourth, I would like to motivate to continue strengthening the implementation of and expanding the community-based inclusive development with efficient and comprehensive manner, and call for joint participation in the spirit of dynamics of stakeholder system in implementing the Jakarta Declaration on the Decade of Persons with Disabilities in the Asia-Pacific 2023-2032 for the benefit of persons with disabilities in countries, the region and the world.

***Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, Ladies and Gentlement,***

Cambodia will host 32nd SEA Games and the 12th ASEAN Para Games soon on 5th May 2023. On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to welcome again the presence of Your Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, Ladies and Gentlemen, and all national and international delegates, all persons with disabilities to join these big international sporting events in Cambodia.

Lastly, I would like to conclude by wishing Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, ladies and gentlemen, honorable guests and dear participants all the four gems of Buddhist blessing: Longevity, Nobility, Health and Strength as well as continued success in all your endeavors.

**I would like to announce the opening of the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development (AP-CBID) congress from now on!**





Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religion King

Ministry of Social Affairs,  
Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

## Welcome Remarks

by

**His Excellency Vong Sauth, Minister for Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and President of the Disability Action Council, in the Opening Ceremony of the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress**

Phnom Penh, 15 March 2023

My warm respect to:

- Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Honorable President of the Disability Council of Cambodia;
- Excellencies and Lok Chumteavs, Members of the Senate and National Assembly;
- Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Chaiman of the Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Network;
- Mr. Joseph Scheuer, UN Resident Coordinator to Cambodia;
- Excellencies Ambassadors;
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates of Asia-Pacific countries;
- Excellencies and Lok Chumteavs, Municipal and Provincial Governors;
- Neak Oknha, Oknha;
- Ladies and Gentlemen, Representatives of development partners, civil society organizations, and international and national non-governmental organizations;
- Distinguished international and national guests;
- Dear international and national brothers and sisters with disabilities!

Today, on behalf of Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), Disability Action Council, Congress Organizing Committee and on my own behalf, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to the esteemed presence of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the opening ceremony of the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development (AP-CBID) Congress.

On this occasion, I would also like to express a cordial welcome to all delegates of participating countries, development partners, civil society organizations, organizations of persons with disabilities and brothers and sisters with disabilities from the Asia-Pacific region.

The 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress with the theme “Strengthening social and economic empowerment of persons with disabilities during and after the COVID-19 through Community-Based Inclusive Development” is organized with the purpose to:

1. Strengthen cooperation and partnership with all relevant stakeholders aimed at promoting efficiency of inclusive development;
2. Promote social welfare and social protection of persons with disabilities;
3. Encourage economic inclusion for persons with disabilities in the region; and
4. Share best practices on inclusive development of persons with disabilities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Esteemed Samdech Techo Prime Minister,
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Community-Based Rehabilitation known as CBR was established by the World Health Organization in 1970 aimed at providing physical rehabilitation for persons with disabilities at the community focused on medical models. In 2015 during a Congress in Japan, CBR was modified to Community-Based Inclusive Development known as CBID aimed at continuing the sustainability of CBR’s programmes and encouraging the participation of institutions of each member state in order to improve the efficiency of service provision for persons with disabilities in the community.

Besides the above-mentioned, Cambodia’s CBR was established and implemented between 1992 and 1996 with the focus on disabled victims from landmines and explosive remnants of the war and most of activities for safety purpose were carried out by NGOs in collaboration with local authorities. In 2006, MoSVY established a national mechanism for coordinating and promoting CBR in order to improve it in accordance with Cambodia’s socio-economic development.

It is noteworthy to mention that AP-CBID Congresses have been organized 4 times already, namely:

- First Congress was organized in Thailand in 2009;
- Second, the Philippines in 2012;
- Third, Japan in 2015; and
- Fourth, Mongolia in 2019 and at that time the Congress proposed Cambodia to be a host country in collaborating with AP-CDIB Network for organizing the 5th AP-CBID.

- Esteemed Samdech Techo Prime Minister,
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Disability is an issue of interest and attention for the world as the disability rate has increased every year due to a number of factors, such as: illnesses, malnutrition, old age, heredity and other accidents. The World Health Organization global report on disability 2011 estimates that 15% of the world population live with disability and this number comprised of 650 million people, who reside in the Asia-Pacific region, accounted in 2021 and reached to 700 million in 2022. In Cambodia, according to the socio-economic survey 2021 of the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning ascertains that the rate of persons with disabilities is 5.3% which is equal to 872,527 people of the total population.

Taking the issue into account, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has determined disability as a work priority by ratifying Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and other international instruments along with the development and implementation of law, policy and a number of legal regulations aimed at strengthening service provision and promoting the rights and quality of life of persons with disabilities.

In addition, the RGC has launched the implementation of cash transfer programme for poor households and vulnerable households during the COVID-19 pandemic. This programme has provided cash to around 700,000 poor and vulnerable households of about 2.7 million people across the country. Among the 700,000 poor households there are 60,000 households that have members with disabilities. Since the launch of the programme up to date the RGC has spent around 1 billion US Dollars.

Under the wise leadership of Samdech Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Honorable President of the Disability Action Council, Cambodia achieves full peace and stability along with improvement in all sectors, including the following achievements relevant to disability:

- Paying due consideration to persons with disabilities by constructing accessible public infrastructure at the sub-national level with the purpose to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in using public infrastructure comfortably;
- Allowing persons with disabilities to use driving license for their convenience to operate their own transportation vehicles;
- Continuing to provide sign language interpretation of news programmes on public and private television and radio to ensure that the deaf and visually impaired have access to information and knowledge, as well as to give priority to people with disabilities receiving COVID-19 vaccines both basic and booster doses;
- Promoting the implementation of Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Person with Disabilities by determining the rate and recruitment procedure of persons with disabilities to be employed in public and private sector.

In fact, in 2022 persons with disabilities were provided a priority to be selected to work in the public and private sector as the following:

- 37 governmental institutions and ministries have recruited 3,748 persons with disabilities;
- 291 enterprises employed around 5,839 persons with disabilities, such as banks, micro-credit financial institutions, hotels and factories, have been registered and received certificate on the implementation of Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Person with Disabilities;

It is important to mention that the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation has provided social cards and cash transfer for 19,374 persons with disabilities and the preparation of issuing cards and provision of cash transfer is under way for additional 16,489 persons with disabilities.

At the same time the Royal Government of Cambodia has established a special education institution for providing skills training to special trainers who will provide benefits for students with disabilities.

Meanwhile, other public vocational training centres also provide skills training to persons with disabilities on dressmaking, bag making, electronics, air-conditioner repairing, hairdressing, wedding embellishment, sculpture, agriculture, cell phone repairing and business management. Deaf-blind people learn sign language and tactile language through the partner organizations' curriculum.

Cambodia has continued to provide sustainable rehabilitation services for people with disabilities. In the first nine months of 2022, about 50,000 people with disabilities have received free rehabilitation services of all kinds, along with cash transfer for travel, food,

accommodation during the service, as well as the provision of equipment and treatment for them.

In addition, MoSVY has cooperated with the Veterans Association and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction to address the difficulties of veterans and soldiers with disabilities by constructing 2,965 houses, of which MoSVY has built 201 units, the Cambodian Veterans Association has built 1,084 houses and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction has built 1,680 houses.

Persons with disabilities participate equally in politics. In fact, in 2017 the National Election Commission registered more than 120,000 persons with disabilities to vote and stand as candidates at elections, and many persons with disabilities were invited to participate as observers during the upcoming election as well.

- Esteemed Samdech Techo Prime Minister,
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and President of the Disability Action Council, as well as his sons and daughters who always take care to provide supports to persons with disabilities at all times and in all circumstances.

Once again, on behalf of the Fifth Congress Organizing Committee, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to development partners, such as the Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services Program, the United Nations Development Program in Cambodia and national and international NGOs, and many other philanthropists who have provided cooperation and continued support for the disability sector in Cambodia.

To conclude, on behalf of the Congress Organizing Committee, I would like to wish Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia good health, strength and success in all tasks.

I would also like to wish Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, Neak Oknha, Oknha, Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates from participating countries and all national and international brothers and sisters with disabilities good health and enjoy your stay in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Thank you!





## **Remarks from Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Chairman of CBID AP Network:**

Honorable Samdech Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia,  
Distinguished Guest, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
On behalf of Community-based Inclusive Development Asia-Pacific Network (CBID AP Network), It is my great honor to welcome all of you to the significant event, the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development Congress in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

As a co-organizer of the Congress, I appreciate the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, Disability Action Council, Government of Cambodia for the great effort to make the Congress happened. I would like to convey my gratitude to all collaborators which include civil society, organizations of persons with disabilities, private sectors, volunteers who work hard to contribute and make sure the Congress is meaningful and fruitful for development and moving forward to community for all and inclusive society.

The CBID AP Network is the Network of persons and organizations who are working with and for persons with disabilities by utilizing the potential of family and community as platform to develop and improve quality of life of persons with disabilities. The target area is cover all over countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The CBID AP Network has been established as an outcome of the first Asia-Pacific CBR Congress which was held in February 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. Since then CBID AP Network was the co-organizer of the second Congress in Manila in 2011, the third Congress in Tokyo in 2015 and the fourth Congress in Ulaanbaatar in 2019. And today we are also co-organizer of the fifth Congress in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. We agree with WHO-Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) Guidelines and have strong believe that CBR is a strategy, and Community-based Inclusive Development (CBID) is the goal to make sure we will not leave anyone behind. All people in the community will live together in their own community peacefully with healthy body and mind.

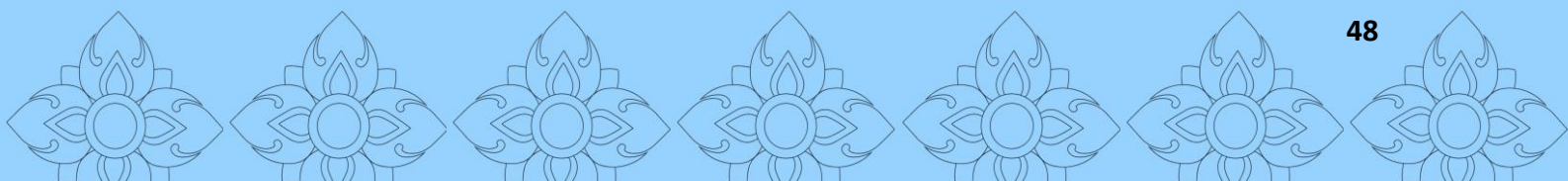
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Theme of this Congress is “Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic through Community-based Inclusive Development”. We organize plenary, parallel sessions, poster presentation, etc. to share, exchange and inspire all participants in the Congress.

I believe that the Congress will be the significant collaborative platform to promote and enhance the strong connection among different sectors in our society, different levels of implementation which include policy makers, community practitioners, persons with disabilities, volunteers at international, regional, national and community levels.

I wish the Congress is successful and meaningful for promoting the spirit of Inclusive Community and Society.

Thank you very much



## Impression Remarks by International Organizing Committee



***Dr. Tej Bunnag, President, APCD Foundation  
International Organizing Committee***

Honorable Samdech Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia,

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great honour for me to welcome you all to the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development Congress in Phnom Penh.

This event involves many people from all parts of the world. It is an immense task to ensure that the contents and the logistics are delivered with a degree of professionalism so that we can get the most out of the few days in this world heritage country. We appreciate that many of you have traveled long distances to make it to this Congress. Our sincere appreciation to organizers, the Government of Cambodia through Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; Disability Action Council and CBR AP Network for their great contribution to make this Congress possible. Sincere gratitude to the collaborators which include Government and International Civil Society Organizations for their pro-active support in realizing this Congress. Huge appreciation to National Organizing Committee and International Organizing Committee, guest speakers for working hard to consolidate the substance of the Congress, and to the volunteers for their enormous support. Ladies and Gentlemen,

I believe that this Congress is taking place at a time of great change. It is one among the first in-person regional Disability and Inclusive Development Congresses after the COVID-19 Pandemic.

According to WHO-UNESCO-ILO-IDDC CBR Guidelines, Community-Based Rehabilitation or CBR was initiated by the World Health Organization following the Declaration of Alma-Ata in 1978. It was promoted as a strategy to improve access to rehabilitation services for people with disabilities in low-income and middle-income countries, by making optimum use of local resources.

Over more than 40 years through collaboration with other UN organizations, non-government organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, CBR has evolved into a multi-sectoral strategy to address the broader needs of people with disabilities, ensuring their participation and inclusion in society and enhancing their quality of life. CBR means not only rehabilitation, it covers many other components including health, education, livelihood, social and empowerment. CBR has evolved into Community-based Inclusive

Development or CBID as an approach to achieve CBID. There is even an idea to change the name from CBR to CBID.

Apart from terminology on CBID or CBR, collaboration and linkage among different sectors include government, non-government, disabled people and community organizations. Both approach, top down and bottom up, must be promoted to achieve CBID as the ultimate goal.

APCD as the International Organizing Committee together with key members of the Community-based Inclusive Development Asia-Pacific Network, have collaborated in organizing the Asia-Pacific Community-based Inclusive Development Congresses since the first Congress, which was held in Bangkok in 2009, the second Congress in Manila in 2011, the third Congress in Tokyo in 2015 and the fourth Congress in Ulaanbaatar in 2019. Today we are here together for the fifth Congress to promote Economic Inclusion, Social Wellbeing and Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities, Strengthening Collaborations and Partnerships among all Stakeholders for Effective CBID, as well as to share Good Practices, Evidence and Innovations in CBID during and after COVID-19 Pandemic. That is what unite us as we have the potential to influence the future on inclusive society and leaving no one behind.

The true value of the Congress is Strengthening Social and Economic Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic through CBID. This will succeed if you take what you learn from this Congress to your own countries and organizations in order to strengthen your communities, networks and collaboration. Please share and reach out to your fellow delegates so that we leave inspired by our shared values of “community for all” with persons with disabilities as contributors and “agent of change” in society.

It has taken more than one year to prepare this Congress. I am confident that the impact will last much longer and leave no one behind.

May I wish you an enjoyable and successful Congress.

Thank you



**Remarks by Mr. Joseph Scheuer  
UN Resident Coordinator in Cambodia  
At the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress (AP-CBID)  
on 15 March 2023  
Phnom Penh**

*Your Excellency Sem Sokha, Secretary of State of Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans Youth Rehabilitation, Vice-President of the Disability Action Council, Vice-Chairperson of the 5th AP-CBID Congress National Committee.*

*Excellencies, colleagues, persons with disabilities, distinguished guests and friends from the Asia Pacific region and other countries.*

*Ladies and Gentlemen.*

I am delighted to join you this morning for the opening of the **5th Asia Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress**. At the outset, and on behalf of the UN system, I am pleased to convey our sincere appreciation to the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth, the Disability Action Council and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs).

Our sincere thanks go also to our regional partners who have contributed to the organization of this important event. I'm happy to see many representatives and experts from the disability sector here today. Welcome.

Today's Congress highlights the joint efforts of government, regional partners and a range of actors in the Asia-Pacific region to honour the State Parties' obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Adopted in 2006, the Convention represents an important shift in the way that the global community viewed persons with disabilities. The Convention challenges negative perspectives and establishes that persons with disabilities are holders of human rights on an equal basis with others.

Last year, UNESCAP estimated that "Asia and the Pacific is home to more than 700 million persons with disabilities who face significant barriers to full and effective participation in society."<sup>1</sup> In response, the Asia-Pacific region was also the first in the world to proclaim a regional initiative focusing on disability inclusive development. This is a reminder of the importance of **leaving no one behind and the imperative to foster all possible efforts to promote diversity and inclusive development**.

**Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen**

The United Nations Country Team in Cambodia is committed to supporting the rights, well-being, opportunities and dignity of persons with disabilities. We have been implementing a disability rights programme for almost a decade with a commitment to supporting the Royal Government to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The UN has supported the Government's work in a number of keyways.

The UN in Cambodia in 2021 conducted a national situational analysis and assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on "the Rights and wellbeing of persons with disabilities". This analysis identified key gaps and opportunities to address the impacts of the pandemic, such as poverty and unsustainable livelihoods, discrimination and negative attitudes, gender-

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2022/three-decade-journey-towards-inclusion-assessing-state-disability-inclusive-development>

based violence, information and education, inaccessibility of physical infrastructure, and lack of reasonable accommodation.

In the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan, as part of the response, the UN and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports accommodated children with disabilities for their access to continuous learning, including online learning platforms, integrating sign language translation into video clips, and providing inclusive education materials and adaptive remedial learning packages. At least 29,932 children with disabilities (including 12,562 girls) have benefited from the 760,040 home learning packages currently distributed to grade 1 and 2 children nationwide and, hygiene and sanitation supplies distributed to all 13,482 public schools across the country.

The UN in Cambodia has also provided technical support to the Government to ensure equitable and accessible social protection programmes and a National Disability Identification System. As such 64,700 persons with disabilities have had access to the national cash transfer programme and 256,656 have been interviewed for Disability Identification Cards.

The UN Country Team has further been supporting the Disability Action Council to amend the National Disability Law and formulate a new National Disability Strategic Plan 2024-2028.

The UN has also provided technical support to Government to promote the social inclusion of women and young persons with disabilities in the areas of access to sexual and reproductive health services, information, and education for persons with disabilities, including preventing and addressing sexual violence and Gender-Based Violence.

We are committed to continuing our support.

### **Excellencies, distinguished guests**

The current UN Joint Programme "Accelerating Disability Rights in Cambodia 2022-2023" supports the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, the Disability Action Council, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training to advance the implementation of CRPD and disability inclusive SDGs. It aims to contribute to structural changes, which are necessary for full inclusion of persons with disabilities into Cambodian society. This includes improving the legislative framework, enhancing the implementation of policies and increasing participation by persons with disabilities in decision making. Ultimately, it is aimed at ensuring that no one is left behind.

As we move forward, I welcome this **multi-sector approach**. We also need a **whole of society approach**. Only by working together – governments, UN entities, civil society, including also the organizations of persons with disabilities, the private sector and communities of experts – can we effectively implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and tackle the obstacles, the injustices and the discrimination that persons with disabilities still experience.

**In all our actions, our goal is clear: a world in which all persons can enjoy equal opportunities, participate in decision-making and truly benefit from economic, social, political and cultural life.**

### **Excellencies, distinguished guests**

To reach our goal please allow me to make **some key policy recommendations**:

- Promote economic inclusion for persons with disabilities as a way to foster social inclusion.
- Allocate budget and resources to ensure the implementation of strategies, policies, and legislation related to the rights of people with disabilities.



- Promote a rights-based approach (rather than charity).
- Invest in education to address issues affecting the people with disabilities.
- Foster meaningful participation in any public consultations of persons with abilities to address access to their rights.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Royal Government, the Ministries and other partners for the positive collaboration and partnership.

I wish to also thank the disability advocates and representative groups from the Asia-Pacific region for their passion, insights, advice and unflagging commitment to positive, principled change. May you have productive discussions and a fulfilling day.

I will conclude now by sharing a short video from Mr. Gerard Quinn, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Thank you very much!



## Annex 4-NOC and IOC Committee Members

**Key members of the National Organizing Committee members to support preparation of the 5<sup>th</sup> AP-CBID Congress 2023  
15-17 March 2023, Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

1	H.E Vong Sauth	Minister of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY)
2	H.E Sem Sokha	Secretary of State of MoSVY
3	H.E Men Socheth	Secretary of State of MoSVY and Director of Cabinet
4	H.E Ek Kret	Secretary of State of MoSVY
5	H.E Em Chan Makara	Secretary of State of MoSVY
6	H.E Chea Chamnan	Secretary of State of MoSVY
7	H.E Sok Buntha	Secretary of State of MoSVY
8	H.E Iem Kundy	Secretary of State of MoSVY
9	H.E Hoeung Sophon	Secretary of State of MoSVY
10	H.E Yi Veasna	Government Advisor and Secretary General of the National Paralympic Committee of Cambodia (NPCC)
11	H.E Roeun Rithyroath	Delegate of the Royal Government in charge as Director General of the General Department of Administration and Finance of MoSVY
12	H.E Yeap Malyno	Director General of the General Department of Social Policy of MoSVY
13	H.E Neth Un	Deputy Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the Disability Action Council
14	H.E Ung Sambath	Deputy Secretary-General of Disability Action Council Secretariat General
15	H.E Vorn Koy	Deputy Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the Disability Action Council
16	Mr. Sann Ratana	Director of the Welfare for Persons with Disabilities Department, MoSVY
17	Dr. Chou Vivath	Disability Lead of ACCESS Program
18	Mr. Song Sit	Project Coordinator-Disability Inclusion of the UNDP in Cambodia
19	Mrs. Anne Rouve Khiev	Team Leader of ACCESS Program

20	Ms. Alissar Chaker	Resident Representative of the UNDP in Cambodia
21	Mr. Marc Zlot	Physical Rehabilitation Program Manager of The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
22	Mrs. Kheng Sisary	Country Director of Exceed Worldwide in Cambodia
23	Excellencies, Lok Chumteavs, ladies and gentlemen as chairpersons, vice chairpersons and members of the National Committee, Sub-Committees and Secretariat for CBID5 Congress	





**Appointment of International Organizing Committee (IOC) to Support  
the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress,  
15-17 March 2023, Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation**

Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, the Royal Government of Cambodia appoints the following persons to support in organizing the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Community-Based Inclusive Development Congress, which will be organized on 15-17 March 2023, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia as follows:

**1) Working Group on Supporting for Fund Raising:**

- Mr. Somchai Rungsilp, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)
- Mr. Razi Khan Hamdrad, Health, Disability and Development Organization (HDDO), Afghanistan
- Ms. Anne Rouve-Khiev, ACCESS Program, Cambodia

**2) Working Group on Abstract Selection and Arrangement:**

- Mr. Chiba Hisao, Koei Research & Consulting Inc., Japan
- Ms. Noor Yasmin Abdul Karim, CBR Network Malaysia
- Mr. Mohd Yusof Tawil, CBR Network Malaysia
- Mr. Nazmul Bari, Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), Bangladesh
- Mr. Barney McGlade, CBID Training Consultant
- Mr. Luc Pariot, CBM Christoffel-Blindenmission Christian Blind Mission

**3) Working Group on Development of Overview Program and Evaluation Process:**

- Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Community-based Inclusive Development Asia-Pacific Network
- Ms. Estuko Ueno, Japan NGO Network on Disabilities (JANNET), Japan
- Ms. Yumi Miyamae, Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (JSRPD), Japan
- Mr. Sunaman Sukamto, Indonesia CBR/CBID Alliance
- Mr. Prakash Raj Wagle, CBM Christoffel-Blindenmission Christian Blind Mission

**4) Working Group on Organizing and Coordinating Pre-Post Congress:**

- Mr. Somchai Rungsilp, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)

**5) Working Group on Development of Congress Declaration:**

- Mr. Razi Khan, Health, Disability and Development Organization (HDDO), Afghanistan
- Mr. Ghulam Nabi, Community-based Inclusive Development Asia-Pacific Network
- Mr. Sunaman Sukamto, Indonesia CBR/CBID Alliance
- Ms. Anne Rouve-Khiev, ACCESS Program, Cambodia

## Annex 5-Photos

Please access the link to all pictures: <https://www.cbid5.dac.gov.kh/pressrelease/photo/>





















